THE / OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI /

VOLUME XLI

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PREFACE

This part, like XXXVI and XXXVIII, is the work of many scholars. Their individual contributions may be seen in the Table of Papyri. The volume is a mixed one containing both new and known classical texts (2943–2948) and one theological text (2949). Among the documents (2950–2998) particular attention should be called to a valuable group of Latin documents (2950–2953) and a collection of eleven requests which throw light on the procedure adopted for refunding individuals who have been required to furnish corn to the government for purchase (2958–2968). Some of the private documents and private letters were first studied in summer schools held in the United States under the auspices of the American Society of Papyrologists.

The General Editors would like to thank all scholars on whose wisdom and specialized knowledge they have drawn for the elucidation of particular difficulties. They would also like to thank Dr M. W. Haslam for making the Indexes and Mr W. E. H. Cockle, Drs M. Weinstein and S. Stephens for help with the proofs.

This is the first part in the series to be printed by the Cambridge University Printing House and we should like to express our appreciation of the attention given to the manuscript and the illustrations by Mr Brooke Crutchley, the University Printer, and in particular by Mr Roger Coleman and Mr M. E. Brown.

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General Editors of the
Graeco-Roman Memoirs

June 1972

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^{*} All dates are A.D. unless B.C. is stated.

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 \mathbf{x}

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GMB = G. M. Browne GMC = G. M. Cohen RAC = R. A. Coles EC = E. Constantinides JFC = J. F. Callender SFJ = S. F. Johanson DJ = D. Jordan EL = E. Lobel	JCS MJS AT DAT EGT	= J. R. Rea = J. C. Shelton = Mrs M. J. Sherman = A. Tripolitis = D. A. Traill = E. G. Turner = M. E. Weinstein	

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NUMBERS AND PLATES

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NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND ABBREVIATIONS

THE method of publication follows that adopted in Part XXXVIII. As there, the dots indicating letters unread and, within square brackets, the estimated number of lost letters are printed slightly below the line. In the new literary texts, corrections and annotations which appear to be in a different hand from that of the original scribe are printed in heavy type. Non-literary texts are printed in modern form, with accents and punctuation, the lectional signs occurring in the papyri being noted in the apparatus criticus, where also faults of orthography, &c., are corrected. Iota adscript is printed where written, otherwise iota subscript is used. Square brackets [] indicate a lacuna, round brackets () the resolution of a symbol or abbreviation, angular brackets () a mistaken omission in the original, braces $\{\}$ a superfluous letter or letters, double square brackets $[\![\]\!]$ a deletion, the signs ' ' an insertion above the line. Dots within brackets represent the estimated number of letters lost or deleted, dots outside brackets mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Dots under letters indicate that the reading is doubtful. In the new literary texts letters not read or marked as doubtful in the literal transcript may be read or appear without the dot marking doubt in the reconstruction if the context justifies this. Heavy Arabic numerals refer to Oxyrhynchus papyri printed in this and preceding volumes, ordinary numerals to lines, small Roman numerals to columns. Lastly, when dimensions of texts are given, the breadth is placed first, the height second.

The abbreviations used are in the main identical with those in E. G. Turner, *Greek Papyri: an Introduction* (1968). It is hoped that any new ones will be self-explanatory.

NOTE ON THE TERMS 'RECTO' AND 'VERSO', 'FRONT' AND 'BACK' AND THE USE OF ARROWS (→, ↓)

The terms 'recto' and 'verso' are strictly applicable to papyrus only in those cases (which are in a minority) where a recognizable part of a roll is preserved. If there is doubt whether a roll can be recognized, the terms used here are 'front' and 'back', in conjunction with arrows placed beside the first line of the text to indicate the direction of the fibres in relation to the writing. A horizontal arrow (\rightarrow) means that the fibres run in the same direction as the lines of writing; a vertical arrow (\downarrow) means that the fibres run at right angles to the lines of writing.

To avoid confusion it must be stressed that an arrow of this sort refers always to the relationship of the writing to the surface on which it stands, that is, the vertical arrow is not used simply to indicate the back of a papyrus which has on the front a text running parallel with the fibres. It means that the writing of the text on the side in question runs at right angles to the fibres. The addresses of letters and other endorsements are often written parallel with the fibres on the back, while the main text is written parallel with the fibres on the front. It will be readily understood that because of the method of manufacture of papyrus sheets this means that the endorsement runs at right angles to the text on the front. However, since an arrow refers only to a single surface, such an endorsement will be preceded by the note 'Back \rightarrow '.

These signs can be applied to codices, since in them the writing is normally only horizontal across the page. The arrow in horizontal position \rightarrow will therefore indicate a page of a codex in which the fibres run in the same direction as the writing, horizontally; an arrow in a vertical position will mean that the writing, if horizontal, crosses the fibres, which are by inference vertical. It is necessary to set this point out explicitly since the basis of use of the signs $\rightarrow \downarrow$ is not that laid down in P. Antinoopolis III p. xii; and a theoretical defect of the new basis is that it cannot be used to describe a page of a codex which bears no writing.

When the terms 'recto' and 'verso' are applied to parchment codices, it is proposed to retain the time-honoured meanings 'recto' = a right-hand page, 'verso' = a left-hand page.

I. NEW CLASSICAL TEXTS

2943. MENANDER, Samia

No inventory number

 6.3×14.0 cm.

Late second or early third century

This fragment of the Samia has been classed as a new classical text, since no part of the evidence it offers is carried by any other witness. The papyrus consists of parts of two columns from the top of a roll, and written on its back. The hand is of fair size, upright and quickly written; letters are usually separately formed, but α and ϵ ligature with following ι , and ϵ may be turned over. There is an occasional high stop. Changes of person are marked by paragraphus and dicolon. The hand is not unlike that of 2657, but is more upright. Probably it should be assigned to the later second or early third century. On the front are the middles of lines of official correspondence in a large diffuse rounded documentary hand of the second century, upside down in relation to the back. Ll. 1–8 run

→]ς τοῖς πᾳ .[
]ὑμεῖς ταῦτα[
]καὶ Κάςτωρ ο[
]ϵι ἐπεὶ ςυ̞νεχω .[
]ήςει [τ]ῷ κρατίςτ[ῳ
]τὸν "Ḥφαιςτον ω .[
] .ζο̞νος ἐπιςτ .[
]ςτῆςαι μηδε .[

followed by a space of three lines, and then nine further lines.

The Menander text is identified by the fact that the first nine verses of col. ii are clearly the beginnings of Samia 134–42 Austin, even though they do not anywhere overlap what is in the Bodmer codex (hereafter B). Apart from furnishing the correct form of these verses, the papyrus shows also that in Men. fr. 248 Kö. (Stobaeus Ecl. IV 29 10 $M_{\rm EV} \acute{a} \nu \delta \rho o \nu K \eta \delta \epsilon i a$) Stobaeus did not finish the sentence in his quotation. After 142 are found the beginnings of twelve verses missing from the Bodmer codex. The ends of eleven verses of the previous column are probably to be located in the lacuna between vv. 119 and 120 (or indeed up to v. 125) of the Bodmer codex. The height of column in 2943 is not known, but the column would have had to contain 70 lines and the roll to have been 42–45 cm. high (both improbable) for these verses to be placed between 86 and 87 Austin. A suggestion for their location is made in the notes.

Some portions of this text were quoted in CR XXI (1971), pp. 352-3.

0.1			~
Col.			Col. ii
		134	[.]δ.λα.[
		135	αλλωμ[
			$ u \circ heta \circ u \cdot [$
			τιςδ[.]ςτ[
			ητιεγο[
			$\pi \alpha \iota \zeta \epsilon \iota \epsilon \colon \mu[$
		140	ουθενγεν[
			αλλειδικαιώ[
		142a	οχρηςτοςε[
•		b	καιδουλο[
		c	λεγωνεαν[
119b].	d	αλλαργύριον[
c].a.	e	εςταο .ει .[
d	$] au a \iota \cdot$	\mathbf{f}	ειναιπολ [
e]. ν	g	τυταυταςυ . χ[
\mathbf{f}] χ . $\mu a \iota$ ·	h	τουτονλαβ [
g]ονος · ·	i	αδηλονειπ[
h]ovc ·	j	παςαναπο[
i] $_{\cdot}$ π $_{\epsilon}$ ρι $_{\pi}$ ατ $_{\omega}$ ν	k	πολυμ[
j	$]$. $ au\epsilon$	1	τοιουτον[
k].	m	κατα[
1].	n].

Col. i

119 f] $\chi_0\mu\alpha_1$ (e.g. $\epsilon\rho$] $\chi_0\mu\alpha_1$, ot] $\chi_0\mu\alpha_1$) is not verifiable.] $\chi_0\mu\alpha_1$ or] $\chi_0\mu\alpha_1$ would also be possible. 119 g After c (which turns right down on to the line, cf. 119 h), high ink, forming a rising oblique line and loop. To understand as monogrammed nota personae for $Mo = Mo(\epsilon\chi_1(\omega\nu))$ is to interpret, not to read it.

119i], high ink before π .

110il, a blotted letter.

119k high stop.

Col. ii

134 After] δ , a vertical and a hole; [, high dot and foot of a vertical, β possible, cf. β in 142h. 138 y is represented by two uprights.

140-142a Men. fr. 248 Kö.

142 b After $\delta ov \lambda o 2$ dots of ink on line (beginning and end of a turned-over c), followed by high circle, below which is a concave curve on the line. The high circle is larger than any of the other dots (single or double) used as punctuation, and is best taken as part of a damaged letter, e.g. ϵ .

142e After a oblique shallow descender (v if its fork has been lost, not much like ι). Then trace of vertical, a clear horizontal and right-facing curve (either τo or π); high ink above hole, then 2nd apex of μ , less probably λ , $\epsilon \iota$ clear, then μ or ν .

142 f 2nd ι in $\epsilon\iota\nu$ at seems to be a later addition. After λ , short upright looped at the top, low ink (ν c or $\epsilon\iota$ possible) then either ν or ϵ or τ .

142g After $c\nu$ vertical and beginning of an oblique. The writing stops as though scribe wishing to make ν considered what he had written could serve instead as γ ; last trace, χ or λ .

134	$[\mathring{\eta}]$ δη $\lambda a\beta[o]\hat{v}ca - (Mo.)$ μηδαμῶς. (Δη.) πῶς μηδαμῶς;
135	ἄλλ ω μ $[\epsilon$ θ_{\perp} ρ ϵ ψ ϵ ιν ϵ νδον δ ον προςδοκ \hat{q} ς
	νόθον; [λέγω]ν τοῦτ' οὐ τρόπου τοὐμοῦ λέγεις.
(Mo.)	τίς δ' $[\epsilon]$ ςτ $[ιν_{ m J}$ ήμῶν γνήςιος, πρὸς τῶν $\theta\epsilon$ ῶν,
	ἢ τίς γό[θος] γενόμενος ἄνθρωπος; (Δη.) ςὰ μὲν
	παίζεις. (Μο.) μιὰ τὸν Διόνυςον, <άλλ' > ἐςπούδακα.
140	οὐθὲν γέν[ο]ς γένους γὰρ οἷμαι διαφέρειν,
	άλλ' εἰ δικαίω ς εξετάςαι τις, γνήςιος
142a	ό χρηςτός ἐ[ςτιν, ὁ δ] ὲ πονηρὸς καὶ νόθος
142b	καὶ δοῦλος ϵ[
142 C	λέγωνεαν[
142 d (?Δη.)) ἀλλ' ἀργύριον[
142e	$\dot{\epsilon}\epsilon\tau$ $\dot{\alpha}\dot{\gamma}\dot{\tau}\dot{\phi}$ $\epsilon\iota$ [
142 f	ϵ îva ι π o λ [
142g (?Mo.) εὐ ταῦτα ευγχ[
142 h	τοῦτον λαβ .[
142i (?Δη.)) ἄδηλον ειπ[
142j	πᾶςαν ἀπο[
142k (?Mo.) πολὺ μ[
1421	τοιοῦτον[
142 m	κατα[
142n].

Col. i

110g These verses could be the last syllables of 122ff., e.g.

119g = 122 ούς ἐγενόμην γὰρ ἐκτο[]ονος ἔθυον, ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον [ἐκάλουν τοὺς φίλ]ους, ἐπὶ λούτρ' ἔπεμπον τὰς γ[υναῖκα]ς, περιπατῶν 119j = 125 τὴν ςηςαμῆν διένεμον, ηἶ[δον δὴ τ]ότε

υμέναιον, ἐτερέτιζον·

122 e.g. ἐκτὸς ἄςτεως μόνος, C. Austin, adn. cr.

123 ἐκάλουν τοὺς φίλους, C. Austin, adn. cr. If the ink at the end of 119g in 2943 does in fact stand for Mo(cχίων), this arrangement is excluded, since Moschion must speak v. 121 Austin.

Col. ii

134 There would be room for η before δ . If $\mathring{\eta}\delta\eta$ is right, and the next word is $\lambda\alpha\betao\hat{v}ca$ (v before c is preferable to v as the reading of B, where also the position of the dicolon favours a feminine participle), then the subject of this sentence has switched back from the $\mathring{v}\acute{o}c$ of 132 to his mother. C. Austin, Kl. Texte II, p. 60 has also reverted to $\lambda\alpha\betao\hat{v}ca$. If $\mathring{\eta}$ $\mathring{\delta}'$] $\mathring{e}c$ is restored in 133 there is no expressed object to $\lambda\alpha\betao\hat{v}ca$, and I have supposed that Moschion interrupts. But $[\mathring{o}v]$ $\mathring{e}c$ in 133 is not, I think, too short, and for Menander's use of such relatives cf. Samia 413, $\mathring{o}c$ καὶ $\mathring{\phi}\rho\acute{a}cac$ κτλ.

E. W. Handley suggests a different possibility, to read $\lambda\alpha\theta$ [at the end of 134, and restore $[\dot{\eta}]$ $\delta_{!}[a]\lambda\alpha\theta[o\hat{\nu}ca$. There would be a gradation from 130 ἐλάνθανον ἔχων, 132 λάθριος (if right) to $\dot{\eta}$ διαλαθοῦτα. He compares the repetition of simple form by compound in successive words at Dysk. 818 (cf. his note ad loc.), and in reiterated repetition at Epitr. 558–9. In 134 the reading] $\delta_{!}[a]$ instead of $[\ddot{\eta}]\delta\eta$ is perfectly acceptable, but the traces at the end are easier to interpret as a β such as appears in 142 h than as θ .

135 ἄλλ ω με θρέψε ω : ἄλλ ω is common gender. 'Do you think I shall rear a son – a bastard son – in my house to please someone else?' Demeas has Chrysis in mind, the audience thinks at once of Moschion.

136 The reading in the text is a conjecture by E. W. Handley. It assumes an error in B's copying. More pedestrian suggestions such as $[\lambda \delta \gamma \sigma] \nu \gamma'$ οὐ τοῦ τρόπου τοὖμοῦ $\lambda \delta \gamma \epsilon \iota \epsilon$ offer an objectionable $\gamma \epsilon$ after a word that has no primary emphasis. For the order τρόπου τοὖμοῦ (anarthrous noun followed by articular attribute) cf. Handley's note on Dysk. 597 ἐρημίας τῆς vῦν.

142a, b Stobaeus did not finish the sentence in his quotation δ δὲ πονηρός καὶ νόθος καὶ δοῦλος. Possibly ϵ[ςτιν was repeated after δοῦλος. The absence of paragraphus confirms that there is no

change of speaker in this verse.

142c The articulation is uncertain.

142 d: e.g. ἀλλ' ἀργύριον [κίβδηλον... Moschion's argument has reminded Demeas of Diogenes and his efforts παραχαράττειν τὸ νόμισμα (explicitly put in relationship to εὐγένεια by D.L. 6, 71–2). The possible πόλει, or πολίτ[ης in 142f may support this.

142e Among the possibilities are $\epsilon c\tau'$ aὐτὸ $\mu_i \mu_i [\epsilon \hat{i} c\theta a_i, \epsilon c\tau']$ aὐτὸ $\mu \epsilon \hat{i} \nu_i [a_i, \epsilon c\tau']$ αὖ πολίτ $[\eta c.$

142 g E.g. $cvy\chi[\epsilon\hat{i}c, cvy\chi[\omega\rho\epsilon\hat{i}c.$

142 i ἄδηλον εἶπ[αc? 'You are talking in riddles.'

142 k πολύ μ[αλλον?

2944. ΑΝΟΝ. περὶ ἀποφάςεων (?)

39 3B. 78/F (1-3)a

10.5 × 14.0 cm. Late first century or early second centur

Parts of three columns from a roll of small format. Only ends of lines in col. i and beginnings of col. iii survive, but the second column can be completely reconstructed. It contains only thirteen lines, with good margins above and below. The hand has pretensions to elegance. It is an upright capital of large size, regularly bilinear (only ϕ extends above and below the notional parallels), and was written with a fine pen. The lines are widely spaced. A is upright, M is in four movements, curved ω is in three movements, ξ is formal, v is in Y form, with its upper members at a right angle to each other. Vertical and oblique strokes terminate below in well-developed serifs; left-pointing serifs tend to take on the form of an arch, right-pointing serifs are extended on the line to link with the base of the following letter. The upper ends of strokes terminate in finials (often drawn at rightangles to the stroke they complete; set on the upper line they resemble link strokes; paragraphi are treated in the same way). The hand is of a well-known type of large, rounded, formal capital, but is written with wider spacing and with a finer pen than the examples cited below as parallels: 20, 1362, 1375, 2352; 1084 is comparable, but less mannered. PSI XI 1213, which also has many serifs and finials, seems altogether more mannered, as well as smaller. Probably 2944 should be assigned to the end of the first or the beginning of the second century. There are no lectional signs. Punctuation is by paragraphus and space in the line. A small coronis (iii 7) presumably indicates a new section. The text has been worked over by a corrector (cf. ii 7; but $v\pi o$ ii 8 was not corrected).

On the back of col. ii, the same way up as the recto, an unpractised hand has copied as a doodling parts of four lines, some parts of which were subsequently erased.

```
1 [ ] vac civ . 2 τo[ν] βιον ζηνών ...[.] ... (? Zήνων, ζῆν δν) 3 τροπον ανακαλεί .... . 4 και μετα ......
```

The format is one used in the first and second centuries for copying poetry, cf. 2654, Menander, Karchedonios, 16 cm. high, 22 ll.; 659, Pindar, Partheneion, 13 cm. + high, 21 + ll., cut down so that the back, 662, could hold a collection of epigrams; P. London 135, Herodas, 12·4 cm., 15–19 ll. 2944, which has 13 ll. of text only in a total height of 14 cm., is more luxurious than these.

The subject of col. ii is the correct attribution to its author of an $a\pi \delta \phi ac\iota c$ (5 n.). Philiscus of Miletus, known from the Suda and elsewhere (5–6 n.) as a pupil of Isocrates and teacher of Timaeus, is then quoted as a source, possibly for its correct ascription, of a judgement which is essentially the same as the famous judgement of Solomon known from 1 Kings 3:16 ff.

The fact that the anecdote of the judgement was known in the Greek world as early as the fourth century B.C., is new and interesting. (Indeed, since Philiscus is quoted à propos of a personage already discussed (ἐκεῦνον, ii 3) in a context of disputed attribution, the papyrus may be evidence that it was known at an earlier date still.) Sir James Frazer in *The Folklore of the Old Testament* III, ch. xi, could point to no Greek counterpart of the story, nor is any quoted in Stith-Thompson, *Index of Folk Themes*. Elsewhere* I have developed some speculations about the way in which this story might have reached the Greek world, and suggested that it travelled independently of the Hebrew scriptures.

The format of the papyrus, a small-sized de luxe roll, and the pretentiousness of the handwriting, suggest a 'prestige' book of anecdotal type, perhaps devoted to a collection of $\partial mo \phi d c \epsilon \iota c$. If $\partial mo \phi d c \epsilon \iota c$ means 'apophthegms' it might have concerned the Seven Sages (cf. PSI ix 1093, B. Snell, Festschrift Ida Kapp, pp. 105 ff.); but it may also mean 'judgements', and the anecdote of the 'Judgment of Solomon' might support this second meaning. A suggestion* has been hazarded, following a hint by A. Momigliano, that Philiscus' work ' $Ico\kappa\rho d \tau ovc$ ' $A\pi \delta \phi a c \iota c$, quoted in the Suda, might itself have been an imaginary Judgement put in the mouth of Isocrates by Philiscus (cf. Isocrates' own Busiris').

^{*} Greek, Roman and Byzantine Monographs No. 6.

2944.	ANON.	περί	ἀποφάςεωι

Col. i Col. ii Col. iii top []ςωςτεκαι []ετ[ρω ,ιγεγονεν ,ιδοκ[$a\tau\epsilon$ $\int \epsilon \nu$ *cωνεπεκεινονενι* $a\mu$] cT αςμετενηνεχθαιτω[$\epsilon \nu$ αποφαςεων φιλιςκος $]\lambda\iota$ $\tau \eta$ γουνομιληςιοςυπο $\frac{\psi}{\varepsilon} \frac{\tau \rho}{\delta \epsilon}$. τουδιαμφις βητηθεν τοςυποτωνγυναι κωνπαιδιουγεγρα φεν οτιςκηπτομε νωναμφοτερωντε κεινπροςταξαιτομ[, ος, κ, τεραιδιατεμ[foot

Col. i. 1], long right-hand pointing serif, then possibly a space before $\mu\epsilon$ 2], high and low ink (e.g. c) 3], high dot of ink 11] $_{\ell}$ $_{\ell}$ could not be excluded

Col. ii. Assessment of the number of letters missing must take into account the fact that the papyrus is warped at the beginning of lines (cf. $c\omega\nu$ in 1, 3, μ in 1, 4).

I και [high dot of ink 2 ρω, leftward-facing curve; ν, right-facing serif on line 7 ητη of διαμφις βητηθεν crossed out, then written over again 13 Before oc high dot of ink, after c high curve, after κ trace of oblique and right-facing serif

Col. iii. 5 [a vertical, ι , η , ν 8 [θ or ϵ 10 cov [for ψ , χ possible but less likely.

[...]ς ὥςτε καὶ τ̞[ῶν] έτ[έρωβι γεγονέναι δοκ[ουςῶν ἐπ' ἐκεῖνον ἐνίας μετενηνέχθαι τῷ[ν
ἀποφάςεων. Φιλίςκος
γοῦν ὁ Μιλήςιος ὑπὸ
τοῦ διαμφιςβητηθέντος ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν παιδίου γέγρανων ἀμφοτέρων τεκεῖν προςτάξαι τὸ μ[έρος ἐκατέραι διατέμ|[ὐειν

Col. ii '...so that even of the judgements which seem to have been uttered on other occasions some have been transferred to him. For example, Philiscus of Miletus has written, on the subject of the child, which the two women claimed was theirs, that when both of them were pretending to be its mother, he gave orders to cut it in two, and to give a half to each of them.'

5 ἀποφάσεων: ἀπόφασις may mean 1, 'apophthegm', as in D.L. i 41 or 2, as technical term, 'judgement', e.g. Dem. 47, 45; 33, 21 (award of an arbitrator in Athenian law); P. Teb. 286, 11 (decision of an emperor in Roman law).

Φιλίςκος: Suda s.v. Φιλίςκος· Μιλήςιος, ρήτωρ, Ίεοκράτους ἀκουςτὴς τοῦ ρήτορος. ἐγένετο δὲ πρότερον αὐλητὴς παραδοξότατος. διὸ καὶ Αὐλοτρύπην Ἰεοκράτης αὐτὸν ἐκάλει, γέγραπται δὲ αὐτῷ τάδε· Μιληςιακός, Ἰαμκτυονικός, Τέχνη ρητορικὴ ἐν βιβλίοις β, Ἰεοκράτους Ἰαπόφαςις. Ibid. s.v. Τίμαιος· Φιλίςκου μαθητὴς τοῦ Μιληςίου Οlympiodorus ad Platonis Gorgiam p. 215 Norvin, καὶ πάλιν ὁ Φιλίςκος τὸν βίον γράφων τοῦ Λυκούργου φηςίν· ὅτι μέγας γέγονε Λυκοῦργος καὶ πολλὰ κατόρθωςεν ἃ οὕκ ἐςτι δυνατὸν κατορθώςαι τὸν μὴ ἀκροαςάμενον τῶν λόγων Πλάτωνος. Cf. the discussion by Robert F. Renehan, GRBS XI (1970), pp. 229–30. Ἰεοκράτους Ἰαπόφαςις was understood by Bergk as ʿAbsagebrief an Isokrates', while Sanneg, de schola Isocr. 32 emended to Ἰαποφάςεις, i.e. 'Apophthegms of Isocrates' (F. Solmsen in RE).

6 $\dot{v}\pi\dot{o}$ is not commentator's Greek for 'under the heading of '. It is possible that $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\dot{l}$ (a suggestion of C. H. Roberts) or $\dot{v}\pi\dot{\epsilon}\rho$ is intended.

13 Οτ διατέμ [νοντα διαδοῦναι.

II. KNOWN CLASSICAL TEXTS

2945. THEOCRITUS XIV 30-50

No inventory number

 5×14 cm.

Second century

Nothing is contributed by this scrap of what must have been quite a handsome manuscript towards the text of Theocritus except a couple of errors, including mistakes of accentuation: $\tau\eta\nu\sigma$ l. 5, $\omega\iota$ l. 17, $\acute{a}\iota$ - l. 14, $\delta\nu\epsilon\tau\acute{a}\nu$ [- l. 20, unless $\check{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota$ ' l. 3 and $a\mu\epsilon\epsilon$ l. 19 are counted as merits.

The script is a good-sized upright bookhand comparable with 844 and P. Ryl. 482, attributed to the second century. I think I detect two pens in the accents.

	•	
\rightarrow	(30)	χωλ[
		θ εςς $[]$. $[$
		εκλαιεξ[
		$\pi a ho heta \epsilon u [$
5		$ au\eta u o \epsilon\epsilon[$
	(35)	ηλαςακά[
		ϵ ξωα π ο ω [
		αλλοςτο[
		$ heta a \lambda \pi \epsilon \phi [$
10		μαςτακα[
	(40)	$a\psi o ho ho[.] u[$
		ωκυτε[
		$\iota \theta v \delta i [$
		άινός[
15		<i>ϵ</i> ἰκατιτά[
	(45)	$\epsilon a \mu \epsilon ho o [$
		$\epsilon \xi \hat{\omega} \iota \alpha \pi [$
		$o\iota\delta\epsilon\cdot\lambda v[$
		aμε $cδ$ [
20		δυ c τ άν[
	(50)	.]ϵμ̀ϵ[

Codd.: K LWTr ANU; Pap. Antin.

2945. THEOCRITUS

3 (32) ἔκλαεν Pap. K Tr ANU ἔκλα' LW 5 (34) τῆμος Pap. KLW τᾶμος Tr ANU 7 (36) Of ω[only the left-hand curve; ο possible ἀποίχετο Κ, δ' αποι[ω]χεο Pap. 8 (37) αλλος δη Pap. 17 (46) ἐξ ὧ οὖ ΚW 19 (48) ἄμμες: αμὲς at l. (20) Pap. 20 (49) δύςτανοι ΚTr.

2946. TRIPHIODORUS, Fall of Troy, 391-402

78 6B. 96/B(c)

 5.5×8.5 cm.

Third/fourth century?

This scrap has the distinction of being the first papyrus of Triphiodorus to be recognized. It is of unexpected interest because of the type of script in which it is written, a type usually called 'the common angular hand' and usually assigned to a period running from the late second century to the early fourth. There has been no indication that any example of it should be placed as late as the fifth century, to which Triphiodorus has hitherto been dated. Even to those who are properly sceptical about very precise datings on palaeographical considerations and to those who remember what surprises spring up sometimes for the palaeographers – e.g. P. Bodmer XX on which see E. G. Turner's remarks in $\mathcal{J}EA$ LII (1966), p. 199 – this manuscript may seem sufficient reason for doubting the usual conjecture about Triphiodorus' date. Moreover, since that conjecture depends on the relations between his poem and those of Quintus Smyrnaeus and Nonnus, experts in the language of late epic may be able to use this clue in their researches.

I am glad to be able to say that Dr Alan Cameron has already acted on this hint and produced in an appendix to his book *Claudian: Poetry and Propaganda at the Court of Honorius*, pp. 478–82, a summary of Triphiodorus' metrical technique and language and an analysis of passages where he was alleged to have imitated Nonnus. Dr Cameron concludes that Triphiodorus was unaffected by the stricter metrical conventions of Nonnus and is likely to have been a source for Nonnus rather than deriving from him.

The papyrus has been referred to also by Dr M. L. West in *Gnomon* xLII (1970), p. 658, cf. the early date given by him in OCD^2 , s.v. Tryphiodorus. Professor J. P. Barron has written a note on the uncertain date of Triphiodorus in BICS xVI (1969), p. 146 n. 43.

Many hands of a generally similar type can be found in the plates of this series, though there is none parallel in every respect. Closest, perhaps, are 2216 (vol. XIX, pl. III), assigned to the third century, and 2370 (vol. XXIII, pl. IX), assigned to c. A.D. 200. The best evidence for the date is provided by 1012 (vol. VII, pl. IV), which is quite similar in scale, slope and letter shapes, though the individual letters are more carefully formed and separated than in the Triphiodorus. This work of literary criticism was written on the back of a roll of official accounts (1045), in which there occurs the titulature of Septimius Severus, and which mentions a thirteenth year perhaps of the same reign. The editor, Dr Hunt, assessed the likely life of such an account at between thirty and fifty years and assigned 1012 to the middle of the third century.

¹ Dr Cavallo has been kind enough to give me his expert opinion in a letter. He agrees with the date which I have suggested and cites as parallels P. Berol. 9766 (Seider II 33), P. Ryl. I 57 (Roberts 22c), and P. Chester Beatty XI (Seider II 57). All these hands are on a somewhat larger scale than that of **2946**, but still very relevant.

2947. PROSE

11

Since the evidence for the dating of Graeco-Egyptian literary hands of any sort is so thin, it is only honest and prudent to assign wide chronological limits to hands for which there are no independent dating criteria. In this case such palaeographical evidence as there is suggests that the Triphiodorus belongs to the third century but does not exclude the possibility of a date in the fourth century.

The fragment preserves a lower margin 2 cm. deep and contains parts from near the beginnings of 10 lines. Because the horizontal fibres have been stripped away near the top there are no remains of 392-3. There are no lectional signs. For the reader's convenience the text is presented as that of the Teubner edition – except in line 6 = 396, see note – with the addition of brackets and sublinear dots.

On the back there is a top margin of 1.3 cm., in which there is a figure or heading. Beneath it are parts of 13 or 14 lines of a much damaged text written across the fibres in a script very like that of the Triphiodorus and probably by the same hand. It is apparently prose but it may be connected with the Triphiodorus, see 2947 introd.

→ καὶ δὴ πορφύρ]ξο[ν μὲν ἐλίσσεται ἔνδοθι πύργων
 [αἴματος ἐκχυμένου πέλαγος καὶ κῦμα φόνοιο,]
 [δεςμά τε συμπαθέων πλέκεται περὶ χερςὶ γυναικῶν]
 νυμφί]α, φ[ωλεύει δ' ὑπὸ δούραςι κευθόμενον πῦρ.
 ὅμο]ι ἐμῶν ἀ[χέων, ὤμοι σέο, πάτριον ἄστυ,
 395
 αὐτί]κα μοι λεπτὴ κ[όνις ἔςςεαι, οἴχεται ἔργον
 άθα]νάτων, προθέ[λυμνα θεμείλια Λαομέδοντος.
 καὶ σέ,] πάτερ καὶ μ[ῆτερ, ὀδύρομαι, οἶά μοι ἤδη
 ἀμ]φότεροι πείςεςθε. ς[ὺ μέν, πάτερ, οἰκτρὰ δεδουπὼς

400

6 αὐτί]κα μοι λεπτὴ κ[όνις ἔςςεαι. After αὐτίκα Weinberger, the editor of the Teubner text, prints λεπταλέη, without manuscript authority, based on Koechly's λεπταλέη. F, Weinberger's preferred manuscript, has λεπτῆ, without μοι and therefore unmetrically, if I understand his apparatus correctly. The deteriores have αὐτίκα μοι λεπτῆ.

κε]ίς εαι Έρκείοιο Διίος μεγάλου παρά βωμώ.

λυςςαλ]έην ἐπὶ παιςὶ θεοὶ κύ[να ποιήςουςι.

μη] τερ ἀριστοτόκεια, εὲ δὲ [βροτέης ἀπὸ μορφης

The traces after eta, though much damaged, are very suitable for $\kappa[$, and not at all suitable for $\kappa[$. That is, it is certain that the manuscript does not have the iota adscript which would have made the writer's view plain if he had intended a dative. But the absence of an iota leaves open the choice between a nominative and a dative.

Like Weinberger, I have preferred a nominative. It is – however we take it – an echo of Soph. Ant. 256, where $\lambda \epsilon \pi \tau \hat{\eta} \dots \kappa \delta \nu c$ refers to the dust sprinkled by Antigone over the body of Polyneices, cf. II. 23 506 èv $\lambda \epsilon \pi \tau \hat{\eta} \kappa \nu v i \eta$. The sense here is that the mighty city of Troy will be ground to fine dust, as it were, by the weight of the disaster that is to fall upon it. If we apply $\lambda \epsilon \pi \tau \hat{\eta}$ to $\mu o \iota$, $\kappa \delta \nu \iota c$ still bears this sense alone and $\lambda \epsilon \pi \tau \hat{\eta}$ emphasizes Cassandra's unhappiness and powerlessness.

[Addendum: Mr Parsons makes the suggestion, new as far as I can discover, that κόπε here means ashes, see LSJ s.v. 1, 2, the natural result of the fire threatened in 394.]

2947. Prose

 5.5×8.5 cm.

Third/fourth century?

This piece of prose appears on the back of 2946, a fragment of Triphiodorus, upside down in relation to it and in a hand that is probably the same. The damaged surface allows only a very tentative and uninformative transcription. In default of a certain identification it can only be regarded as a 'Wartetext', but one interesting possibility is raised by the occurrence of the name of Neoptolemus (5).

The passage on the front refers to the murder of Priam (399–400). It might be, therefore, that **2947** is a commentary on the poem. Such a format is very unusual, but compare **2694**, an annotated manuscript of Apollonius Rhodius with some of the scholia on the back. It is illustrated in *BICS* vII (1960), plates I, II. If the ink in the top margin here is a column number, however, the resemblance is less close, because the width of the right margin in **2694**, back, suggests that it was not a continuous commentary there.

I have not succeeded at all in understanding the text as a comment on Triphiodorus 399–400, but it is worth remembering that in 2694 the comments on the back do not refer to the portions of the text that survive on the inside of the same fragment. Also, if this is a continuous commentary it would be a difficult task to keep it in step with the text on the other side. Neoptolemus is actually named in Triphiodorus 153, 157 and 634 and might easily be mentioned in comment on other passages.

I This seems to be a column number, perhaps $\pi' = 80$, perhaps a two-digit number, $\lambda' = 30 + ...$

8 κατα.[could suit.

78 6B. 96/B(c)

⁷ The traces would accommodate] forever, very appropriate to Neoptolemus. Polyxena might be thought of for $\pi o \lambda$ [, especially as she is actually mentioned in 403, but a trace low on the left suggests rather $\pi o \lambda \lambda$ [.

^{10-13 (14?)} These traces of 3 or 4 lines stand on broken and twisted fibres. Not a single letter can be read for certain.

.... ον ου κ οιδα ουτε ο $[\pi \circ \theta \epsilon \nu] < \eta \lambda \theta \epsilon \nu >$

κος μυθο]ν μοι διηγη εμ[πορον

δε τις τοιουτο καλλο[ς εν ερημια

πιπραζεκει και ταλαντου τ[η]ν

τω]ν βαςιλεως χρηματων αξιαν

δ]αιμων ες τις εξηπατηςεν επι-

cτ]ηςον ουν και αναμνηςθη<u>τ</u>ι

τω]ν γενομενων τινα ειδες τι-

νι] ελαληςεν ειπε μοι το [α]λη[θ]ες

cποτ]α αλλα ηκουςα τουτ εκ[ει-

νο] μια νυμφων η νηρηϊδ[ων

εκ θαλ]αςτης ανεληλυθε [καταλ]αμβανουει δε και δαι[μο-

νας κα]ιροι τινές ειμαρμένη[ς

αναγκ]ην φεροντες ομειλια[ς

μετ α νθρωπων ταυτα ημίν ις-

τορο] ψειν ποιηται τε και [ευγ-

το ν ο διονυςιός ζεμν υνειν

τ]ην γυναικα και εεβ[αεμιω-

 $\gamma \rho \alpha \phi$ | $\epsilon \iota c \eta \delta \epsilon \omega c \delta \alpha \nu \epsilon \pi \epsilon \iota \theta$ | $\epsilon \nu \alpha \nu$

ου πλοι]ον εθεαςω (α) ουκ ειδον [δε-

ο[υ]τ[ε ο]που παλιν απη[λθεν εχων

2948. CHARITON, Chaereas and Callirhoe, ii 4. 5-5. I

37 4B. 87 F(2-3) a

Col. i, height 22.2 cm.

Second or third century

Further fragments of two columns of 1019 = Pack² 241, dated by Hunt to the second or third century. More recently E. G. Turner (R. Petri, 'Ueber den Roman des Charitons', Beitr. zur klass. Philologie xI [Meisenheim, 1967], p. 47) further restricted the date to 175-225 and preferred a date within the second century. Column i gives parts of the lower 42 lines of the 49- or 50-line column following 1019 ii. Assuming that nothing is left out at the top, the fragments of column ii begin with line 10 or 11. The traces of this column are faint, but it is obvious that there is a serious corruption at lines 48-9. In textual matters this papyrus preserves some better readings than F, the unique complete manuscript of Chariton, and also some that are much worse. There are some rather unexpected forms, e.g. ταράτ[τει at line 20 and τοιοῦτο at 25. The scribe is given to simple haplography as well as other corruptions more difficult to diagnose. Collated with the text of W. E. Blake (Oxford, 1938).

Col. i

ii 4. 5

της ουδε τη γ κ αταγραφην εφιλονεικει] δε ο ερω[ς] β[ουλευομενω κα]λως και υβρ[ιν εδοκει την ςω]φροςυνην τ[ην εκεινου δια] τουτο επυρπο[λει εφοδροτερον ψυ]χην εν ερω[τι φιλοςοφουςαν μ]ηκετ ουν φε[ρων μονος αυτω δι]αλεγεςθαι λ[εωναν μετεπε]μψατο κλη[θεις δε $\epsilon \kappa \epsilon \iota \nu o c c \upsilon \nu \eta \kappa \epsilon \left[\mu \right] \epsilon \left[\nu \tau \eta \nu \alpha \iota \tau \iota \right]$ αν προςεπο]ιειτ[ο δε αγν]οειν κα[ι ωςπερ τετα]ρα[γμενος] τι φηςι[ν αγρυπνεις ω δεζαποτα μη τι π[αλιν ςε λυπη κατει]ληφεν της τ[εθνηκυιας ουδεν] απορρητον ε[ςτι μοι προς ςε δι ε υνοιαν τε κα[ι πιστιν απολ]ωλα ςοι λεωνα ς[υ μοι των] κακων αιτιος πυρ ε[κομιcac εις τ]ην οικιαν μαλλον [δε εις

την εμη]ν ψυχην ταρατ[τει δε με

και το αδηλον το περι τη [ς γυναι-

foot αληθ[ειαν μεταπεμψομαι δ αυτην [ουκ ενθαδε μη και τινος β[ι]αι[οτερου λαβωμεν υποψιαν αλλα ο που πρωτον αυτην εθεαii 5.1 $\epsilon \alpha \mu \eta [\nu \ldots \epsilon \delta o$ ξεν κα[ι τη υςτεραια ο μεν διονυςιος παρ∫αλαβων φιλους τε και α- $\pi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon v$ [$\theta\epsilon\rho$ ους και των οικετων μα ρ[τ] υ ρας ηκέν εις το τεμένος

Col. ii

τους π [ιςτοτατους ινα ϵ χη και

24 $\lambda\iota$ corrected from a or μ 38 1. omidia[c 42 dionucioc ν corrected from δ

5 ἐπυρπόλει: ἐπυρφόρει F: Hercher post Anon. Leidensem conjectured ἐπυρπόλει. πυρφορείν is found elsewhere transitively only in Aeschylus Septem 341 (lyrics).

13 μή τι: μή τις F: Gasda Mnemosyne VIII (1859), p. 258, conjectured μή τι, as here, citing ii, 1, 8

'et alibi', as parallels.

14 Two lines lost by haplography: $\tau \hat{\eta} c \tau \epsilon |\langle \theta \nu \eta \kappa \nu lac \gamma \nu \nu a \iota \kappa \delta c, \gamma \nu \nu a \iota \kappa \delta c \mu \hat{\epsilon} \nu | \epsilon \tilde{l} \pi \epsilon \nu \delta \Delta \iota o \nu \nu \epsilon \iota o c d \lambda \lambda \lambda \delta c \tau \hat{\eta} c \tau \epsilon \rangle |\theta \nu \eta \kappa \nu lac.$

15 Spacing suggests that δέ was left out by haplography with οὐδέν.

17 ἀπόλ]ωλά ςοι Λεων \hat{q} : ἀπόλωλας $\hat{\omega}$ Λεων \hat{a} F: ἀπολώλεκας Cobet: ἀπόλωλά ςοι $\hat{\omega}$ Λεων \hat{a} Blake: Zimmermann, *Philologus* LXXX (1925), p. 47, conjectured what P has and cited i, 12, 8 and ii, 1, 5 as the only other places where $\hat{\omega}$ occurs with Λεων \hat{a} .

20 P gives no support for Cobet's την ψυχην την εμήν. ταράτ[τει: ταράccει F. See W. E. Blake's

edition, p. xiv on the use of Attic forms in Chariton.

23 ···· ον ον]κ: πτηνόν δν οὐκ F. There is not enough space for πτηνόν either at the beginning of 23 or split between lines 22 and 23. The reading of F is, moreover, at best too poetic for Chariton (the usage is unparalleled, cf. LSJ s.v.) and at worst nonsense. The now lost reading of P, at most four letters (at least one of which should be fairly narrow), is possibly to be recovered from an earlier passage in book ii. At ii, I, 3 Leonas tells his master Dionysius about the slave, Callirhoe, that he has just purchased for him: καὶ ἀρξάμενος [Λεωνᾶς] αὐτῷ [Διονοςίῳ] διηγεῖται, 'προςῆλθέ μοι τις ἔμπορος πιπράςκων γυναῖκα καλλίςτην'. In Dionysius' angry outburst at ii, 4, 7 the echoes of Leonas' earlier narration are obvious and along with the spacing of P suggest ἔμ[πορόν][[τινα δν οὐ]κ. as the reading of P. How this came to be changed by the time of the fourteenth-century F is easily explained by assuming a dittography τιτι. This was then interpreted as $\pi \tau \iota$ or $\pi \tau \eta$, and subsequent attempts to correct and normalize the resulting $\pi \tau \iota \nu a$ or $\pi \tau \tau \eta \nu a$ produced the poetic and bizarre ἔμπορον $\pi \tau \eta \nu o \nu$. [An alternative approach would be to suppose that the papyrus omitted ὄν by haplography, cf. 14 n.]

οίδα: οίδας F: P's reading here is a mistake: οίδα(ς). οὔτε: οὖδ' F: Hercher conjectured οΰθ'. Spacing suggests a haplography of ἢλθεν probably caused by ὁπόθεν which indicates that P had

singular verbs as in F (Hercher had suggested $\hat{\eta}\lambda\theta\sigma\nu$... $\hat{\alpha}\pi\hat{\eta}\lambda\theta\sigma\nu$).

25 τοιοῦτο: τοιοῦτον F: cf. Mayser I i 309 and also Blake's ed. p. xiv.

26 Hercher unnecessarily deleted καί.

- 28 δ]αίμων cέ τις: δαίμων δὲ τίς F: δαίμων δὲ τίς ζες Blake: δαίμων δέ ζες τις Reiske: δαίμων cέ τις Cobet, now supported by P.
 - 30 τίνα: τίνας F. P's reading (conjectured by Hercher) preserves parallelism.

31 έλάλης εν: έλάλης ας F.

- 33 τοῦτ' ἐκ[εῖ νο]: τοῦτο ἐκεῖνο F.
- 37 είμαρμένης: P confirms F against Cobet's είμαρμένοι.

41 δ' also F: Hercher wished to remove it.

42 $c \epsilon \mu \nu [\dot{\nu} \nu \epsilon i \nu : \dot{\alpha} \pi o c \epsilon \mu \nu \dot{\nu} \nu \epsilon i \nu]$ F. The uncompounded form is more frequent, but the koine preference for compound verbs may argue in support of F's reading.

43 καί: so F; del. Reiske, ώς Blake.

47 ff. F reads: ἐθεακάμην ἐπὶ τῆς ᾿Αφροδίτης γενέςθωςαν ἡμῖν οἱ λόγοι. ταῦτα ἔδοξε. It appears that the scribe of P left out at least a whole line for no discernible reason unless, as is possible, the source of P differed from what is in F at this point.

III. THEOLOGICAL TEXT

2949. FRAGMENTS OF AN APOCRYPHAL GOSPEL(?)

7 1B. 217/B(d) (1) 4×7.5 cm. (2) 1.7×2.6 cm. Late second or early third centur

The larger of these fragments relates the story of Joseph of Arimathaea's request to Pilate for the body of Jesus, in a version which is not that of the canonical Gospels. Among the Apocrypha its closest resemblances are to the Gospel of Peter, §2, although even from this it has considerable variations. The hand is an informal slanting type, somewhat resembling Roberts, GLH, 18c; I would assign it to the early third or possibly the late second century.

The larger fragment covered thirteen lines, but the surface at ll. 2 and 4 is now entirely abraded. No margins are preserved. The smaller fragment (2) has the beginnings of five lines, and probably should be placed to the lower left of (i), but as regards the precise line-alignment neither fibres nor text seem conclusive, nor has use of a light-table been helpful. The verso is blank; the book therefore was apparently not a codex.

]τ[abraded]ν[abraded 5]οφιλοςπ[.]ιλα[.]ου.[].ιςοσιεκελευςεν[]θωνπροςπειλατο[]ςωμαειςταφην[]ηνητηςα[]ηναιειπω[]αιτηςα.[
abraded 5]οφιλοςπ[.]ιλα[.]ου.[].ιςοτιεκελευςεν[]θωνπροςπειλατο[]ςωμαειςταφην[]ηνητηςα[]ηναιειπω[]αιτηςα.[
5]οφιλοςπ[.]ιλα[.]ου.[].ιςοτιεκελευςεν[]θωνπροςπειλατο[]ςωμαειςταφην[]ηνητηςα[]ηναιειπω[]αιτηςα.[
] .ιοοτιεκελευσεν[]θωνπροσπειλατο[]σωμαεισταφην[]ηνητησα[]ηναιειπω[]αιτησα .[
]θωνπροςπειλατο[]ςωμαειςταφην[]ηνητηςα[]ηναιειπω[]αιτηςα .[
] cωμαειcταφην[]ηνητηcα[]ηναιειπω[]αιτηcα . [
]ηνητηςα[]ηναιειπω[]αιτηςα . [
10]ηναιειπω[]αιτηca . [
]αιτηςα.[
7 "
]av au o u [
].0714[
Fr. (2)
$.\mu ov[$
15 $\pi\epsilon\iota\lambda$ [

II Last trace apparently λ or μ .

```
τιςα
                         \mu \in \mathcal{V}
                                           ]7[
Fr. (1)
                                                 abraded
                                                 abraded
                                         ] \delta \phi i \lambda o c \Pi[\epsilon] i \lambda \alpha [\tau] o v .
                                         ] ις ὅτι ἐκέλευςεν [
                                       ελ]θών πρός Πειλατο[ν
                                         ]τὸ ςῶμα εἰς ταφὴν [
                                         'Ηρώδ]ην ήτήςα[το
                                                   ]ηναι είπω [ν
                               10
                                                    ]αιτηςα , [
                                                      ] αὐτὸν [
                                                     ]. ὅτι α[
                                                .μου[
 Fr. (2)
                                               Πειλ[ατ-
                               15
                                               τις α[ὐτὸν?
                                               \mu \epsilon v
```

5 The final trace could be from κ , i.e. $\kappa[a\lambda \tau o\hat{v} \kappa v \rho lov$ as in Peter.

6 εἰδ] $\dot{\omega}$ ε is expected, yet the traces seem against it, unless perhaps εἰδ] $\dot{\omega}$ ιε were written. ὅτι ἐκέλευςεν [: it seems that here, as in Peter, Joseph's request to Pilate is placed prior to the execution, contrary to the order of events in the canonical Gospels.

9 ἢτήςα[το: Peter has ἦτηςεν; ἢτήςατο (in the preceding context) in Matt. 27: 58, Mark 15: 43,

Luke 23: 52.

10 ἀποδοθ]ηναι? Cf. Matt. 27: 58, where however the account differs from Peter.

11 E.g. κ] $\dot{\alpha}$ ί τῆς ἄλ[λης,] αἰτηςαμ[$\epsilon \nu$ -.

Appended is the text of the Gospel of Peter, 2: 3-5 (from Bonaccorsi, Vangeli Apocrifi, p. 16): ίςτήκει δὲ ἐκεῖ Ἰωςὴφ ὁ φίλος Πειλάτου καὶ τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ είδὼς ὅτι ςταυρίςκειν αὐτον μέλλουςιν, ἦλθεν πρός τὸν Πειλατον καὶ ἦτησε τὸ τῶμα τοῦ κυρίου πρὸς ταφήν. καὶ ὁ Πειλατος πέμψας πρὸς Ἡρώδην ἦτησεν αὐτοῦ τὸ cŵμα. καὶ ὁ Ἡρψδης ἔφη· ἀδελφὲ Πειλατε, εἰ καὶ μή τις αὐτὸν ἢτήκει, ἡμεῖς αὐτὸν ἐθάπτομεν, ἐπεὶ καὶ ςάββατον ἐπιφώςκει.

IV. LATIN DOCUMENTS

2950. DEDICATION TO DIOCLETIAN AND MAXIMIAN

No inventory number

26 cm. × 23 cm.

Late third century

Parts of three lines containing an average of eleven letters each, set out on a large piece of papyrus cut from a roll (a kollesis can be seen about 9 cm. from the right-hand edge). The back is blank. When complete it was probably four times as long. The letters are bold, large (average height about 3.5 cm.) Latin rustic capitals, resembling those of dipinti or contemporary inscriptions cut on stone. They may be restored as a dedication to the emperors Diocletian and Maximian by one or more army units, one of them being a vexillatio of the 5th Macedonian legion. The layout excludes the possibility of restoring the names of the Caesars. J. F. Gilliam warns me that this does not necessarily mean that the dedication is to be dated before A.D. 293. The same unit(s) might have made separate dedications to the Caesars, such as are found in e.g. ILS 631-3. The fact that the papyrus was found in Oxyrhynchus does not prove the presence of the military units in question at Oxyrhynchus, though that is the likeliest hypothesis.

I am indebted to Dr J. C. Shelton for some preliminary work on the text, and to Professor J. F. Gilliam for the benefit of discussion and several good suggestions.

The letters were not written with a pen, but traced with a brush or soft reed. I had reached this conclusion before reading E. M. Catich, The Origin of the Serif: Brush Writing and Roman Letters (Davenport, Iowa, 1969). I am confirmed in my view by his analysis of the characteristics of brush writing, from which I have borrowed a number of terms. The points of contact and of withdrawal of the brush (the 'edging-in' and 'edgingout flick', as Catich calls them) can be seen clearly in, for instance, the downward stroke of the first A in l. 1. Very occasionally the brush left a ragged edge, as in the V of l. 3. The 'writer' was a person of considerable skill. We can admire his ability to manipulate his brush in the formation of a letter such as O or C, where the 'cant of the brush' (Catich) is continually changed to produce a progressively increasing width of stroke. Letters are even in size and carefully aligned between two notional parallel lines. The descending obliques from left to right are fat, and evenly traced and inked; uprights or obliques slanting to the right are fine. These fine strokes may be completed at their foot or top with a serif made by two strokes traced in opposite directions, each with their appropriate 'edge-out'. The points placed high between words are made in the same way. It should be noted that these points are marks of abbreviation, not interpuncta: they do not occur when a word is written in full, e.g. after Mar|co I. 2. Gilliam very plausibly suggests that the handwriting was the work of a military tradesman (librarius or orthographus or the like), and compares the dipinti from Dura-Europus (Dura Excavations Report V, pp. 224 ff.; Excavations of the Ninth Season, pp. 25 ff.).

A first thought was that this text was a mason's rough for cutting an inscription,

prepared at facsimile size, and indicating precisely the curves and relative thickness and fineness of stroke expected of the stone-cutter. There has recently been much discussion of the procedure by which a Latin inscription came to be cut, begun by Jean Mallon in a number of articles, and summarized in his Paléographie romaine (Madrid, 1952), pp. 57-61. He distinguishes between the redactio, i.e. composition of the words of the text which were written down on papyrus or parchment, the ordinatio or blocking-out of these words on the stone with a piece of crayon or charcoal or metal point or brush, and the cutting of these traces by the stone-cutter. Discussions since, e.g. by Joyce S. and Arthur E. Gordon, Contributions to the Palaeography of Latin Inscriptions (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1957) and by Giancarlo Susini, Il Lapicida romano (Bologna, 1966, reproduced Rome, 1968) have explored the relative contributions of the ordinator and the stone-cutter. There seems to be general agreement that the work of ordinatio was done on the stone itself. Not one of these scholars envisages the possibility that the ordinatio was first set out on papyrus - a cartoon, as it were, from which the details might be transferred to the stone by pointing or squaring. For monuments in the high style such a procedure might be both logical and practicable, and 2950 could be an example of such a cartoon. But if so, it would be a unique case. As the Gordons point out, 'so far as we know, no fragments of papyri or parchment, and no wax tablets which are demonstrably the "copy" for inscriptions have been found' (ibid. p. 218 n. 12). It might be worth while for an epigrapher to re-examine a selection of well-cut inscriptions in good lettering with this possibility in mind. Meantime this suggestion is matter only for speculation.

Alternative possibilities can indeed be envisaged. One attractive suggestion was made by J. F. Gilliam, that this large piece of papyrus might itself have been displayed as a banner, or even on a temporary triumphal arch, perhaps erected in Oxyrhynchus itself to welcome the emperor in person on his visit in A.D. 298. Gilliam points out that the notice written above the cross at Calvary must have been of this nature. Dipinti such as the shop signs at Pompeii are also cousins to it.

A vexillatio of legio V Macedonica is inferred, by a process of combination, to have been stationed in Egypt in the last decade of the third century, and was very probably in Oxyrhynchus in January A.D. 295 (43 recto; W. Ensslin, Aeg. (1952), pp. 163 ff.; D. van Berchem, L'Armée de Dioclétien et la réforme Constantinienne, pp. 105-6). The off-centre disposition of the lettering in 1. 3 suggests that a second unit was named in the lost later portion of that line. If so, it might have been a vexillatio of legio XIII Gemina, which is mentioned in company with that of V Macedonica in the same sources.

]O AVR[]·VAL·DIOC[]COA[]R·VAL·MAX[]VEXILL· LEG·V·M[

Imp. Caes. Gai]o Aur[el]. Val. Dioc[letiano pio fel. inuicto Augusto Imp. Caes. Mar]co A[u]r. Val. M[aximiano pio fel. inuicto Augusto]vexill. leg. v. M[ac. et

r There is a slight doubt whether the first letter is O or C. But the ductus strongly suggests O, the spacing requires O, and it seems that a horizontal strip of papyrus fibres has been carried away at places where the ink ought to show (but leaving a tiny trace in the upright of the second curve).

There would be room to restore Aur[el]. There may have been no more than AVR[] and an empty space. Cf. the empty space after VEXILL in 1. 3. But the position of the *punctum* before VAL is in favour of the longer restoration.

2951. LATIN SALE OF SLAVE

28 4B. 60/C(3)a

 25.5×53.5 cm.

26 May A.D. 267

Marias Barsimes, son of Barsimes Bassus, here conveys a slave, Nice surnamed Sapricion, to Aurelius Apollonius. The transaction took place in the winter quarters of the legio II Traiana on 26 May A.D. 267. The buyer is an optio of an unspecified unit. The seller and his father are cataphracts, or mailed cavalrymen; because of the Semitic names involved, their unit may have had an origin similar to that of the ala nova catafractaria Philippiana, which was recruited largely in Mesopotamia (Eadie, JRS LVII (1967), pp. 168 n. 37, 169). See also below (27 n.).

Precise parallels to this text are lacking. Most of the phraseology is, it is true, reflected in the Latin instruments of sale in Arangio-Ruiz, *Negotia* 87–90, 132, 136 and 137. The present papyrus, however, has quite a different structure:

- 1. Lines 1–18, in Latin and objective. The first part is lost. The surviving text begins with the evictio clause: '[et si quis eam puellam (or: mulierem) partemve quam eius evicerit quominus empt]orem' etc. (see l. 1 and note).
- 2. Lines 19-30, in Greek and subjective; the subscription of the seller Marias Barsimes.
- 3. Lines 31-2, Greek subscription of Barsimes Bassus, who, as Il. 7-8 show, gives the sponsio in the name of 'his son Marias Barsimes'.
- 4. Lines 33-6, four lines of Latin, possibly signature of a witness. Here the papyrus breaks off.

It is difficult to determine how the text began. The other Roman contracts of sale referred to above are written from the buyer's point of view, i.e. they commence with buyer's name + emit. This is in conformity with Roman law (see Negotia 138, introd.; Pringsheim, Greek Law of Sale, p. 110). But the present papyrus, to judge from the subscription of Marias Barsimes (19 seqq.), may have started with the seller's name + vendidit. If so, it was probably influenced by the Greek law of contract, which recognized, in the Roman period, two main types of sale: (1) $\delta\mu o\lambda o\gamma\epsilon\hat{\iota}$ A to B $\pi\epsilon\pi\rho\alpha\kappa\dot{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$, where the seller is emphasized; and (2) $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\rho la\tau o$ B $\pi\alpha\rho\dot{\alpha}$ A, with the buyer in the foreground (Pringsheim, op. cit. pp. 109–11).

The papyrus is written across the fibres. The principal hand is a large-sized, clear cursive rather similar to that of 1114 (A.D. 237). Noteworthy are the ligatures of u with a following letter, e.g. ue, un, us, um, ul. Abbreviations are usually indicated by an oblique

stroke, e.g. q'e' = q(ui) e(t), s's' = s(upra) s(criptus); the punctum is used three times (see app. crit. on ll. 17, 34, and 35).

Subsequently the verso was used for a list of names. This list, which will be published in a later volume, was written in the Oxyrhynchite nome and refers once to a Marias (col. iv, 3). Almost certainly, considering the rarity of the name (see below, note to 1. 8), this Marias is to be identified with the seller, who, possibly after his discharge from the army, settled in Oxyrhynchus.

I am more than usually indebted to Professor H. C. Youtie and Dr J. Rea for

assistance in the editing of this text.

[evicerit quominus empt]orem heredem[ve e]i[us uti frui] [habere possidere usuq]ue capere recte licea[t, tunc quantum] [id erit quod evictum fuerit, si]mplam pecuniam ta[ntam....] c. 10 sine denuntialtione probam recte da[ri c. 7]

] [q]uo de agitur vendere di[..].[....]

c. 18 quoqluo modo voluerit stipulatus est ...[c. 15 Au[r]eli[u]s A[pollo]ni[us opt]io emptor s(upra) s(criptus), spopondit Barsimes Bass[u]s dec(urio) ... ne filio suo Maria Barsime (e) numero s(upra) s(cripto).

venditor et secundus auctor Ruphus Abedsai optio et suo periculo esse dixerunt. edidiț i[de]m venditor emptori s(upra) s(cripto) pristina strumenta in nomine [.] ta in Pelusio de anno xiii Gallieno lde Gai Iuli Iuliani Nemesioni q(ui) e(t) Sereni anno mense Thoth die iiii, et alia pristina strumenta.

actum in hibe[rnis] leg(ionis) ii Tr(aianae) Fort(is) Germ(anicae) Gallienae vii Kal(endas) Iun(ias)

Paterno et Arcesilao coss, anno xiiii Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Pupli Licin[ni] Ga[l]l[ien]i Germanici Max(imi) Persici Max(imi) Pii Felic(is) Aug(usti) mense Pauni die i. (m. 2) die Max(imi) Persici M(a)x(imi)

(m. 3) Μαρίας Βαρείμις ζαλαρᾶτος ἀριθμοῦ καταφράκτων, δι' ἐμοῦ τοῦ 20 πατρὸς κατέχοντος αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τῆ χηρὶ κατὰ τοὺς 'Ρωμέων νόμου[ς], Βαρείμις Βάςςος δεκαδάρχου εἴλης τῆς αὐτῆς, πέπρακα τῷ Αὐρηλίω ' Απολλωνίω οπτίωνει τὴν δούλην Νίκην ἐπικεκλημένην μετεθεν, γένι 'Αράβιςςαν, άπλῷ χρήματι καὶ οὖςαν ἐκτὸς εἰερᾶς νόςου $[\kappa a]$ ὶ $[\epsilon \pi a]$ φ $\hat{\eta}$ ς, $\tau \epsilon$ ιμ $\hat{\eta}$ ς ἀργυρίου δηναρίων διεχιλίων διακοςίω[v]25 πεντήκοντα Πτολομαεικῶν καὶ ἀπές[χο]ν τὴ[ν τ]ιμὴ[ν παρ' αὐτοῦ]

καὶ ἀνέδωκα τὰς ἀςφαλίας, καὶ ἐπερωτιθεὶς ὡμολόγηςα [ώς] πρόκιται. 'Ροῦφος 'Αβεδεάι ὀπτίων ἀριθ(μοῦ) τῶν Cαλαράτων περεγρή[νων]

ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γράμματα μὴ εἰτότος, τῆς χιρὸς ᾳ[ὐτοῦ] κατεχομένης, καὶ βεβεῶ τὴν δούλην Νίκην ἐπικαικλημένην 30 Cαπρίκιν, καὶ ζέλπερωτιθὶς δμολόγηςα ώς πρόκιτε. (m. 4) Βαρείμιε Βάς τος δεκάδαρχος πέπρακα καὶ ἀπές χον τὴν τιμὴν καὶ ώμολόγηca ώς πρόκιτε.

35

(m. 5) Aurelius Heraclianus q(ui) e(t) Macarius eq(ues) Romanus conductor librariae kastrorum leg(ionis) s(upra) s(criptae) accep.[coh i aug paṇṇ ... Galli[nus[..][...[

7 s(upra) s(criptus): s's', and so throughout 8 space for 1 letter after dec 12 q(ui) e(t): q'e' (cf. 33) 15 Iun(ias): iun' 16 Space for Space for 1 letter after optio 19 Çαλαρᾶτος ἀριθμοῦ: read by Dr J. Rea τ letter after coss 17 Felic(is): felic 22 l. ὀπτίωνι (the last stroke of the nu was used for χειρί, 'Ρωμαίων 21 1. Βαρτίμιος Βάττου the first stroke of the epsilon) 23 l. $\gamma \acute{\epsilon} \nu \epsilon i$, $i \acute{\epsilon} \rho \hat{a} c$; $\epsilon \ddot{\epsilon} \epsilon \rho a c$ 24 Space after $\dot{\epsilon} \pi a \phi \hat{\eta} c$. l. $\tau \iota \mu \hat{\eta} c$ 27 1. πρόκειται, περεγρίνων 28 1. είδότος, 26 1. αςφαλείας, επερωτηθείς 30 1. ἐπερωτηθείς, ώμολόγηςα, πρόκειται 32 1. πρό-29 1. βεβαιῶ, ἐπικεκλημένην 33 q(ui) e(t): q'e' eq(ues): eq' librariae: read by Dr J. Rea 34 l. castrorum. 35 Raised dot before aug. Raised dot before accep

'(And if anyone shall lay claim to the girl [or woman] so that) the buyer or his heir may not rightfully use, enjoy, have, possess and acquire her by usucaption, then Aurelius Apollonius, optio, the aforesaid buyer, has asked that as much as shall have been claimed, so much money and no more...without previous notification shall be duly given in good coin...in whatever way he shall wish, and Barsimes Bassus, decurion, has promised to do so, on behalf of (?) his son, Marias Barsimes of the above-mentioned unit. The seller and his surety, Rufus Abedsai, optio, have said that they also assume responsibility. The seller has also handed over to the aforesaid buyer the previous documents in the name...at Pelusium in year 13 of (?) Gallienus...of Gaius Julius Julianus to Nemesion also called Serenus...in the entrance to Gerrum at Pelusium in the aforesaid year, the 4th day of the month Thoth (and has handed over) other previous documents. Done in the winter quarters of the legio II Traiana Fortis Germanica Galliena 7 days before the Calends of June in the consulship of Paternus and Arcesilaus, year 14 of Imperator Caesar Publius Licinius Gallienus Germanicus Maximus Persicus Maximus Pius Felix Augustus, the 1st day of the month Pavni...

(3rd hand) 'I, Marias Barsimis, Salaratus, of a (?) unit of cataphracts (acting through me, his father, who have him in manu in accordance with the laws of the Romans, Barsimis Bassus, decurion of the same squadron), have sold to Aurelius Apollonius, optio, the slave Nice also called metethen (?), an Arab by race, without warranty and being free from epilepsy and leprosy, at the price of two thousand two hundred and fifty silver Ptolemaic denarii, and I have received the price from him and have given over the documents, and in answer to the question I have made acknowledgement, as is aforesaid.

'I, Rufus Abedsai, optio, of the numerus Salaratorum Peregrinorum, wrote on his behalf as he is illiterate, his hand being held, and I guarantee the slave Nice also called Sapricion, and in answer to the question I have made acknowledgement, as is aforesaid.

(4th hand) 'I, Barsimis Bassus, decurion, have made the sale and have received the price and have made acknowledgement, as is aforesaid.

(5th hand) 'I, Aurelius Heraclianus, also called Macarius, eques Romanus, contractor for the writing office (?) of the camp of the aforesaid legion...

1-2 Before evicerit the text probably had something like 'et si quis eam puellam (or: mulierem) partemve quam eius' etc. Cf. Negotia 132, 7-8; 87, 8-10; 88, 7-8; 89, 6-8. For the supplements in the first two lines, up to usuq]ue capere, cf. Negotia 88, 8-10; 89, 8-10; 90, 7-10; 139 pag. iv.

heredem: last letter is more likely to be an m than an s; cf. Negotia 94, 6; 95, 20.

2-3 For the supplement after liceat, cf. Negotia 88, 11 'tunc quantum id erit, quod ita ex eo evictum fuerit'; also 140, 58-9. As set out in the text the supplement is at least 5 letters too long, and was probably abbreviated.

4 sine denuntia]tione: i.e. 'without previous notification'; = χωρὶς παραγγελίας. See Meyer, Juristische Pap. p. 125; Lenel, Das Edictum Perpetuum, p. 568 n. 18. The same phrase occurs in

5 The letter before [q]uo is either s or c; the latter seems more likely. Perhaps mancipium ho]c[?]After di[.] all that remains is a stroke extending obliquely from the left down into the next line; it can be l, h, or (less likely) k.

7 Barsimes: cf. Βαρτήμου (gen.) in H. Wuthnow, Die semitischen Menschennamen in griech.

Inschr. u. Pap. s.v.; Barsemis in CIL III 10307.

8 Bass[u]s: for the nominative, see P. Dura, p. 60, bottom.

....ne: possibly (in) nomine, in spite of the bad grammar. (I owe this suggestion to Dr J. Rea.) Maria: the nominative is Marias (see line 19); in published papyri the name occurs elsewhere

only in P. Dura 18, 32; 19, 19 (see p. 59); P. Bad. IV 93, 47. (e) numero: for numeri catafractariorum, see Eadie, JRS LVII (1967), pp. 168-9.

9 secundus auctor: i.e. fideiussor; see Negotia, pp. 288 n. 7; 426 n. 5; Schulten, Hermes XXXII (1897), p. 283.

Abedsai: for this Semitic name, cf. 'Αβιεταΐος in P. Dura 31, 58, and see H. Ingholt, 'Parthian Sculptures from Hatra', Memoirs of the Conn. Acad. of Arts and Sci. XII (1954), p. 26 n. 6.

et suo periculo: et here = 'also'. Though the precise wording is lost, it is clear from line 8 that Barsimes Bassus agrees to act for his son and hence assumes legal responsibility. The actual venditor, Marias, and the secundus auctor here acknowledge that they too will be responsible for the transaction.

10-14 In this section Marias appears to be proving ownership by giving the former deeds of conveyance to the buyer. Two transactions seem to be mentioned: one took place some time in the 13th year of Gallienus (A.D. 265/6), the other on Thoth 4 of that year (= 1 Sept. A.D. 265).

11 strumenta: for the spelling, cf. 14 below and see TLL s.v. instrumentum (init.); Negotia 139,

pag. v (sub fin.).

.[.]. ta: it would be tempting to read s[uo] acta, but unless the writing is crowded there is

hardly room for it.

de anno: here and in 13 de seems to be used where the bare ablative would be expected. This may be an extension of the use of de in such phrases as de nocte, where its force is weakened; see Lewis and Short, s.v. de B. 2; TLL s.v. de coll. 64-5; 'starting with or at (a point of time)', Oxf. Lat. Dict. s.v. de 4.

Gallieno: probably a mistake for Gallieni; cf. n. to line 12, Sereni. A consular date, which

Gallieno implies, is not expected here.

12 a...[: possibly Augu[sto. Nemesioni: this dative may mean that something like data fi]de was written before Gai Iuli

Sereni: probably to be corrected to Sereno. Possibly the name ran over to the next line, but I

have not succeeded in reading anything suitable, such as Sereni/ano.

13 Gerri: a fort near Pelusium, perhaps to be identified with Mehemdiah (Kees, RE XIX I s.v. Pelusion, col. 413, 6; 414, 12). The name occurs in various spellings, e.g. Γέρρα, Γέρρας, Γέρρον; see Pieper, RE vII I s.v. Gerrha (4), col. 1272, 66.

15 in hibe[rnis]: the winter quarters of the legio II Traiana were in Alexandria; see Ritterling,

RE XII 2 s.v. legio, col. 1487, 18.

Germ(anicae): Lesquier, L'Armée d'Égypte, pp. 69 seqq., notes that this legion acquired its surname Germanica under Marcus Aurelius.

Gallienae: cf. PSI v 465, 7-8 and introd.; RE XII 2 s.v. legio, col. 1489, 46. 18 The 2nd hand is a series of illiterate scratches, imitating parts of lines 17 and 18.

19-21 The punctuation and interpretation of these lines were suggested by Professor Youtie.

19 Βαρσίμις: the Latin has Barsimes. Similar interchanges of e and iota are seen, e.g., in senator εινάτωρ, campestre κάμπιστρον, tremissis τριμίσσιον, cited by Daris, 'Lessico Latino', Aegyptus XL (1960), pp. 177 seqq. s. vv.

Cαλαρᾶτος: see below, n. to line 27.

20 ὑπὸ τῆ χηρί (i.e. χειρί): = $im\ mam$ (see 1208 6 n.). Cf. 1268 9 n. 'the fact that a person ὑπὸ τῆ yeipl was at the same time an owner of property shows that the patria potestas was not strictly interpreted in Egypt'. See also Taubenschlag, Law2, p. 146.

21 Bapoljus: for the genitive ending -1c instead of -10c see D. J. Georgacas, CP XLIII (1948),

23 $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\theta\epsilon\nu$: the name of the slave is given in two forms:

22-3 Νίκην ἐπικεκλημένην μετεθεν 20-30 Νίκην ἐπικεκλημένην Cαπρίκιν.

I can offer no convincing explanation for the discrepancy. Possibly $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\theta\epsilon\nu$ was meant as a translation of Caπρίκιν, which may (as Professor G. W. Bowersock informs me) represent the Arabic S-F-R 'to travel'. $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\theta\epsilon\nu$, the agrist passive participle of $\mu\epsilon\theta l\eta\mu$, could mean 'sent away, allowed to depart' and thus be brought, with a little imagination, into the sphere of meaning of S-F-R. But Professor Youtie points out that μεθίημι 'can hardly be associated with the Greek we read in papyri. The Wörterbuch has no listing of it. It is in fact attested only in SB III 6944, 16 (edict of Hadrian, where it pertains to the remission of rents).' The attempt to interpret $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\theta\epsilon\nu$ as a Semitic name, turned into Greek as Caπρίκω, has been even less successful. Under the circumstances we must admit that both the form and meaning of $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\theta\epsilon\nu$ are obscure.

άπλ $\hat{\phi}$ χρήματι: "Απλ $\hat{\phi}$ χρήματι does not belong...to the personal description of slaves, but means that the slaves have been sold simplaria venditione, i.e. without warranty', Pringsheim, Greek Law of Sale, p. 483. This phrase refers to defects and is probably not connected with the simpla pecunia

mentioned above in the eviction clause (cf. ibid. n. 5).

23-4 είερᾶς (i.e. ίερᾶς) νόςου: epilepsy (Pringsheim, op. cit. p. 467).

24 $[\hat{\epsilon}\pi a]\phi\hat{\eta}\epsilon$: $\hat{\epsilon}\pi a\phi\hat{\eta}$ in this context refers to leprosy and not, as was once thought, to eviction;

Pringsheim, op. cit. pp. 465 seqq.

24-5 δηναρίων...Πτολομαεικῶν: the only reference to Ptolemaic denarii. Dr Michael Crawford writes: 'It seems likely (pace 2587 introd. and bibliography there cited) that terms such as 'Augustan', "Ptolemaic", "old Ptolemaic", "old" or "new" are all no more than conventional terms intended to express the hope that the coinage which they describe is good; there are two possible explanations of what has happened here - either Marias Barsimes has put denarii in the contract, because in Mesopotamia denarii and drachmae were interchangeable, or denarius has been used to denote tetradrachm, which was a common practice (West and Johnson, Currency, 72; 1414, however, is there misinterpreted and 1718 is doubtless post-Diocletianic).'

26 ἀνέδωκα κτλ.: cf. PSI VII 823, 3 ἀνέδωκεν μὲν τὴν ἀσφάλειαν καὶ ἀνέλαβεν διὰ τὴν ὑπερ[.

27 ἀριθ(μοῦ) τῶν Cαλαράτων περεγρή[νων: no numerus of this name is listed by Rowell, RE xVII 2, 2537 seqq. Caλaρâτos, which occurs only here and in line 19, may be synonymous with salariarius or it may be (despite the morphology) an ethnological adj., possibly referring to Salarus, a river in Carmania (see RE 2. Reihe II, col. 1848). For numeri in general, see H. Callies, 'Die fremden Truppen im römischen Heer des Principats und die sogenannten nationalen Numeri', 45. Bericht der römisch-germanischen Kommission (1964), pp. 130 seqq.

28-9 These lines seem to mean that Marias wrote only with great difficulty and had to have his hand guided by Rufus Abedsai. I know of no parallel to the phrase της χειρος αὐτοῦ κατεχομένης. Cf.

H. C. Youtie, GRBS XII (1971) pp. 239 ff.

30 Caπρίκιν: since feminine names in -ιον are very numerous and the reduction of -ιον to -ιν is of frequent occurrence (cf. above, note to line 21), the slave's name is more likely to be Caπρίκιον than Caπρîκιc. The masculine Caπρίκιος is listed in Namenbuch from CPR xix, 6; and Professor Youtie informs me of its occurrence in Stud. Pal. xx 86, 6.

31 πέπρακα: of the use of the word in this context Professor Youtie writes: 'The father Barsimes

Bassus adds his subscription, using also the verb $\pi \acute{e}\pi \rho a \kappa a$, because he has in effect carried through the sale. This...is not unknown. I can't put my hand at this moment on a published example, but there is one from an unpublished petition of 329 A.D. from Panopolis (P. Colon. inv. 1697) submitted παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Cενμώρου Caνενῶτος δι' έμοῦ Αὐρηλίου Caνενῶτος Βηςὰ πατρὸς αὐτῆς τοῦ καὶ ἔχοντος αὐτῆν ύποχειρίαν ἀπὸ Πανὸς πόλεως. There is only one subscription: Αὐρήλιος Cανενῶς ὁ προκ(είμενος) ἐπιδέδωκα ώς πρόκειται.

33 conductor: the conductores, according to Lesquier, Armée, pp. 229-30, were connected with the leasing out of parcels of land to soldiers on active duty. Here, however, the effective parallel is P. Lond. 229 = Negotia 132 reedited by R. Marichal, ChLA iii 200, l. 30 μ] $\iota c\theta \omega r \dot{\eta} c$ $\kappa v \nu v \tau a [\nu \hat{\eta}] c$ (= conductor quintanae according to Marichal). No parallel has been found for this use of libraria. For librarius see Domaszewski, Rangordnung², pp. 37 and 73.

34 accep. [: the doubtful letter looks like t and probably accept[or should be read.

35 .coh i aug pann: before coh there is a vertical stroke which may not have been intended as a letter. If pann is correctly read, we have a reference to the cohors I Augusta Pannoniorum which was active in Egypt from the first century; according to the Notitia Dignitatum Or. 28, 41, it was located at Thou in Lower Egypt (see Lesquier, op. cit. p. 93; van Berchem, L'Armée de Dioclétien, p. 64).

2952. BILINGUAL JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

18 2B, 65/C(1-2)c

12.5 × 24 cm.

A.D. 315?

The papyrus preserves the extreme left-hand side of a column from the record of a trial held before Julianus, vir perfectissimus, agens vices praefectorum praetorio. Except for a few words of the Greek dialogue all that is left are the Latin phrases introducing the statements of Julianus. The complete text must have resembled P. Lips. 40 in its form. Despite its imperfect state, the papyrus is of interest, since the judge is perhaps to be identified with Julius Julianus, grandfather of the emperor Julian, who is known to have been prefect of Egypt in A.D. 314 and praefectus praetorio under Licinius (see PLRE 1 Iulianus 35). He may have held the latter office as early as 28 April 315;2 if so, he was agens vices praefectorum praetorio some time before that date and after his prefecture of Egypt, in accordance with the regular hierarchy.3

The Latin is written in a rapid and unpretentious cursive with a pronounced slope to the right. The same hand wrote the Greek.

On the far left of the sheet are traces of two lines of a preceding column; they are located opposite lines 8 and 9 respectively of col. ii: 8] at 9] υτουτο. On the back is a badly damaged and faded account in Greek, written in a hand contemporary with that of the front.

For similar texts and for the relevant bibliography, see J. Lallemand, L'Administration civile de l'Égypte de l'avènement de Dioclétien à la création du diocèse, p. 160. See also R. A. Coles, Reports of Proceedings in Papyri, passim.

² The date 28 April comes from Optatus of Mileve (CSEL xxvI), appendix viii, a letter from Julianus and his colleague in the praetorian prefecture to Domitius Celsus, vicarius of Africa. The letter is dated IIII Kal. Maias Tiberis, year unspecified. PLRE assigns it to 315 (see Domitius Celsus 8). But the dating is not secure, and Seeck was perhaps right in arguing that the text was drawn up in February of 316 (see Zeitschr. f. Kirchengesch. x (1888-9), pp. 551-2). ³ Cf. Lallemand, op. cit p. 243; A. H. M. Jones, History of the Later Roman Empire 1, p. 143.

I[ul]ianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) p[raet(orio) Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) pr[aet(orio) Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) prafet(orio) κατὰ τοῦ αὐτο[ῦ $A\mu\mu\omega\nu\iota\epsilon$...[Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) pr[aet(orio) Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) pra[et(orio) Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) pra[et(orio) Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) praet(orio)[Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) praet(orio) ei d(ixit) Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) praet(orio) d(ixit) κελευςα [Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) praet(orio) ad off(icium) d(ixit) a Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) praet(orio) ei d(ixit) ουκ *αυτ*....p....[Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) praet(orio) ei d(ixit)[Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) praet(orio)[Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) praet(orio) ei d(ixit)[Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) prae[t(orio) Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) pr[aef(ectorum) praet(orio) Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) praet(orio)[Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum) praet(orio)[

θαι κινδυνευ[

Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) praef(ectorum)[Iulianus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) a(gens) v(ices) pra[ef(ectorum)

ı vpav praeff and so throughout 9 praett, 10 d and so throughout 21 praet[t 23 praef[f.

9 praett. For the abbreviation cf. ILS 619. Praet is expected; in the present papyrus and in ILS 619 the writers may have thought that the plural of praefectus praetorio was praefecti praetoriis. On the other hand, praett may simply be a careless form of abbreviation, cf. Cagnat, Epigraphie latine, p. 372.

10 ei: the other records of judicial proceedings do not employ a dative before dixit, unless it be read in P. Lips. 40 ii 9, where the editor reads 'Hermaion curat(or) e(?) d(ixit)', and iii 7 'Senecion

superstat(ionarius?) e(?) d(ixit)'.

12 ad off(icium): cf. P. Lips. 40 iii 20. For the officium of the vicarius see Jones, History of the

Later Roman Empire II, pp. 565-6.

14 $av\tau \dots p \dots$: p might perhaps be a Greek rho. But the penultimate trace is an oblique descender, which suits the tail of q but suggests no Greek letter at all. It seems likely, then, that 14 contains at least one word in Latin: presumably the name (and perhaps title) of the other party in the exchange. For the arrangement, in which each paragraph contains a pair of utterances, compare P. Herm. Rees 18. 5 ff. (though there the introductory phrases too are in Greek).

2953. MILITARY NOTE

23 3B. 11/C(1-2)b

 9.9×7 cm.

Between A.D. 293 and 305

This small piece of papyrus exhibits a graceful, semi-cursive hand which resembles P. Amh. II 26, though the latter is less carefully written. Noteworthy are the Graecized a resembling alpha made in a single movement, e resembling epsilon made in two movements, the rounded m and n. The document, which appears to be complete, was folded five times from right to left. The back is blank.

The text deals with the ala I Hiberorum Diocletiana Maximiana Constantiana Maximiana, stationed in Thmou, a fort about four miles up the Nile from Panopolis (see P. Beatty Panop. 2 37 n. and Notitia Dignitatum Or. xxxi 'ala prima Hiberorum, Thmou'). The imperial epithets indicate the period between the accession of the Caesars Constantius and Galerius in A.D. 293 and the abdication of Diocletian and Maximian in A.D. 305.

What the exact purpose of the text was is not at all clear. Its basic structure appears to be 'matrix alae... Sarapioni (centurioni)'. If matrix has its normal military significance, it should be the equivalent of matricula, the term for a unit roster. The present papyrus may be a note accompanying such a roster, which, for some unspecified reason, had been sent to a centurion.

matrix alae primae Hiberorum Diocletianae Maximianae Constantianae Maximianae agent(is) in castris Thmo ____a

6 7 ord. 4 agent.

4 agent(is): ago is often used in reference to a unit's location, cf. e.g. $A ilde{E}$ (1920), no. 47 (centurio) vex(illationis) Brit(tonum) Volubili agentium.

Sarapioni (m. 2?) (centurioni) ord(inato)

5 There is a dot at mid level after Thmo which might be punctuation. On the other hand the next letter could well be u and the spelling Thmou appears in the Notitia Dignitatum, see introd. The place appears in Greek as $\Theta\mu\delta\omega$ in P. Beatty Panop. 2 37; for other variations see the note there.

At the end of the line one might read Val(erio); the first letter, though damaged, is quite similar to the u in Hiberorum, while the l, though it resembles g, could be regarded as a modification of the form seen in Diocletiana. The gentilicium Valerius was regularly assumed by the military at this time to honour the house of Diocletian, see P. Mich. x 592-3 introd.

6 (centurioni): on the abbreviation, see e.g. P. Mich. VII 444 2 n.; x 592 ii 3.

ord(inato): the synonym ord(inario) is also possible, though less common (P. Dura 82, introd. p. 271 n. 9). For the meaning see Gilliam, TAPA LXXI (1940), pp. 127-48. Though stylistically similar to the rest of the text, (centurioni) ord(inato) is written in larger, more sprawling letters; it also slants downward as opposed to the upward slant which characterizes the script up to Sarapioni. Either a second hand wrote (centurioni) ord(inato) or else the words were added later by the first hand.

For matrix used in the sense of matricula see TLL VIII s.v. I. C; cf. Watson, JRS XLII (1952), p. 60 and n. 28, who points out that matricula does not appear in our sources before the middle of the fourth century; matrix, however, is attested earlier, e.g. in Tertullian, De fuga in persec. 13.

V. GREEK OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

2954. EDICT OF AVIDIUS HELIODORUS

26 3B. 51/G(2-3)c (1) 15×10·5 cm. (2) 11·5×10·3 cm Third century

These two fragments contain on the verso, in two columns and all in the same hand, a series of copies of various official documents, apparently from a collection of material on a particular legal issue. The first column is much damaged: its lower half has almost entirely disappeared (see 36-7 n.) and only the ends of lines survive in its upper half; this may have been a rescript or edict. The first fourteen lines of the second column preserve effectively intact an edict of the prefect Gaius Avidius Heliodorus on the subject of jointowned property. The break between the two fragments separates this from the following entry, most probably an extract from an official letter, concerning the same topic as Heliodorus' edict preceding. It is not certain that this last entry (ll. 26-40) follows directly on ll. 12-25 (Heliodorus' edict), but l. 26 can be interpreted as the beginning of the section and there appears to have been a space above it, so that I have treated 11. 25 and 26 as consecutive. There is a trace of ink on a single vertical fibre projecting above 1. 26, at the top of fr. 2, which if so will derive from the end of Heliodorus' edict on fr. 1 (either l. 24 or 1. 25). The two pieces have an unusual configuration when so placed, but the position of a kollema-join and the alignment of writing on both verso and recto (see below) and of the right edge (verso side) of the papyrus all combine to support it. The shape of the fragments makes accurate comparison of the vertical fibres over a light-table difficult.

On the recto are the beginnings of thirty lines of a third-century document concerning a sale of land (published below as 2989). The break between the two fragments here separates ll. 15 and 16. No date survives but the parties are Aurelii. The hand is a neat cursive. That of the verso is a sloping cursive which is to be assigned to the third century even without the recto evidence.

The above account supersedes what was said in *Proc. XII Congress of Papyrology* (Michigan, 1968), pp. 85-7.

The edict of Heliodorus in col. ii, 12–25, concerns the rights of those owning shares in joint-owned property to dispose of their shares. It appears to cover both communio pro diviso and communio pro indiviso (i.e., where each part-owner's rights are over a specific portion of the joint-held property (pro diviso) or where all the part-owners have equal rights over all the property (pro indiviso): see Taubenschlag, Law², pp. 239 seqq.), although the only specific reference (34–5) is to communio pro indiviso. The effect of the edict is to give thirty days' exclusive rights of purchase to the partners of the prospective vendor, followed by a further thirty days' priority shared by the partners with the neighbours. This is at variance with the situation in Roman law, as far as communio pro indiviso is concerned, where the part-owner had unimpeded rights of disposal of his share (see Taubenschlag, op. cit. p. 242 with note 13, and his Röm. Privatrecht 246 (= Opera Minora

I 133-4) there cited). Communio pro diviso was not recognized by Roman law (Taubenschlag, Law^2 , p. 240) following the principle of superficies solo cedit, the 'part-owner' being considered either as the full owner or as a part-owner in a communio pro indiviso but in either case having full rights of disposal of his share; nevertheless the situation was recognized in practice in Roman Egypt. See Weiss, Arch. IV (1908), pp. 330 seqq., with 347-51 on the part-owner's rights of disposal and the possibility of priority given to $\kappaour\omega vol$, a possibility now confirmed by the present edict. The priority given by the edict to $\gammael\tauovec$ (20) is the first formal statement of what was implied in BGU 830 (Taubenschlag, $R\ddot{o}m$. Privatrecht, cited above), PSI 1259 and P. Madrid II (the last two discussed by Youtie, $Cd\dot{E}$ XLII (1967), pp. 384 seqq., especially 390).

A point of interest is the date given for Heliodorus' edict (II. 12–25), namely Thoth 10, 21st year of Hadrian = 7 September A.D. 136. This is earlier than the latest accepted date for Heliodorus' predecessor Mamertinus (26 May 137, from SB 7367), the next earliest date for Heliodorus being 21 October 137 (from PSI 1262: that Heliodorus directly succeeded Mamertinus is likely from P. Ryl. 678). I discussed this question in a paper presented to the XIIth International Congress of Papyrology at the University of Michigan in August 1968: I give here only a summary of my main points. In the light of 2954 the evidence for Mamertinus' tenure after 7 September 136 was re-examined. The dating of Heliodorus to September 136 was rejected because of P. Würzb. 9, 60–5, supported by 2413, 21–2 which indicates that Mamertinus held office at some time in the 21st year; but it was suggested that SB 7367 could be dated to 136, so that it would no longer be the terminus post quem for Mamertinus' tenure. Conjecturally, I suggested that the date of 2954, if not completely wrong, could be changed to 22 Hadrian = 7 September 137, which would be a new terminus ante quem for Heliodorus' tenure.

Hadrian's reign of course terminated in his 22nd year. This correction presupposes an error in the original exemplar, since the third-century scribe of 2954 would have little reason to make the error on his own account. Such failure to change the year-figure at the change to the new year finds a probable parallel in P. Lond. 935 (III, p. 29). Professor C. B. Welles also kindly called my attention to P. Dura 29. It was proposed on the basis of 2413 that the 21st year finished with Mamertinus still in office, and that there was thus a possibility that the transference of office should be placed between 28 August and 7 September 137.

I am grateful to Professor H. C. Youtie for a valuable discussion on the content of Heliodorus' edict.

2954. EDICT OF HELIODORUS

5].[.]χρη.[.]να[]
]μειου κ[..].ι[]
].γουμεν ὁ του ...ους
-]δείξης οὐκ ἐλά[cc?]ονα
]..υςυκοφαντηκεναι
]φεντων τιμωρία
ε]ν 'Αλεξ[α]νδρεία

Col. ii

Γάι[ο]ς ['Αουί]διος 'Ηλιόδωρος ἔπαρχος Αἰγύ[πτο] υ λέγει · όρῶ πολλούς ἐντυγ[χά]νοντάς μοι περὶ τῶν πιπραςκομένων κοινωνιμέων κτημάτων ἄνευ τῆς τῶν κοινωνῶν γνώμης. εί μὴ πρότερον διὰ μεταδο[ς]ίμων μεταδώ τοῖς μὲν κοινωνοῖς ἐν ἡμέραις έξήκοντα, τοῖς δὲ γείτοςι ἐν ἡμέραις τρ[ιά]κοντα, δε έὰν πωλήςη μὴ μεταδούς αὐτοῖς ςτερηθής εται καὶ τῆς τειμῆς χωρὶς τοῦ ἐπιπληχθῆναι. (ἔτους) κα" 'Αδριανοῦ Καίταρος τοῦ κυρίου, Θώθ ι-. (Papyrus broken) [c. 13]oc $c\tau\rho(\alpha\tau\eta\gamma-)$.[[c.7]. $\rho...$ [..]. $A\mu\mu$ [$\omega\nu\iota$ -] [c.7] $a\mu \dots \pi \epsilon \mu \phi \theta \eta$ [[c.7] $a... \in i.$ $\omega \nu$ $ai\tau_i\hat{\omega}\nu$ -[ται? ?Διονύ]ςιον Έλληνίωνος [c. 6] αντα καὶ αν...ειcαν[πρ[ος? ?Δ]η μητρίαν 'Ανδρομάχου αν . [...]υτου μέρος πατρώας ολκίας ήν φηςιν κοινήν καὶ άδιαίρετον είναι ἀποδεδόςθαι αὐτῷ τοῦ τοιούτου κεκωλυμένου, φρόντιτον τὴν τειμὴν ἣν καλῆ πίττι ὁ Διονύτιος ἐξω[δ]-διάζειν ἔμελλεν ἀριθμοῦντι τῷ ᾿Αμμω-νίῳ παραδοθῆναι τὸ μέρος.

4ο καὶ τὰ ϵξῆς ...()

6 Space before κ 15 1. κοινωνιμαίων 29 Form of first α suggests final letter. After

ει, c or δ? 37 1. πίστει, εξοδιάζειν

(Ll. 12-25) 'Gaius Avidius Heliodorus, prefect of Egypt, says: I see that many people are petitioning me concerning joint-owned property which is being sold without the consent of the joint-owners. Unless he first communicates with the joint-owners by notices not less than sixty days beforehand, and with his neighbours not less than thirty days beforehand, whosoever sells without communicating with them shall be deprived of the price as well, apart from being punished. The 21st year of Hadrian Caesar the lord, Thoth 10.'

(Ll. 33-40) '... a share in a paternally bequeathed house, which he says is held in common and undivided, has been sold to him although such a transaction is prohibited, see that the share is transferred to Ammonius on his paying the price which Dionysius in good faith intended to pay.

Etcetera...'

I Is this the top line? No ink remains on the fragmentary scrap of papyrus above this.

9 The letter before *cυκοφαντ*- is quite clear, and is the normal way in which v is written. It should be noted, however, that initial ϵ in ἔπαρχος ii 12 and ἐπιπληχθηναι ii 24 are formed similarly. The preceding traces are indeterminate but do not favour c. The possibilities are (1) simple error ⟨cε⟩ ευκοφαντηκέναι; (2) suppression of reduplication ευκοφαντηκέναι, Mayser I 2 107; (3) the form ἐευκοφαντηκέναι, Mayser I 2 111; (4) articulation . v ευκοφάντη κεναί.

το Οτ τιμωρία.

11 Supplement $\pi\rho o\epsilon \tau \epsilon \theta \eta$ $\epsilon l \nu$ 'A $\epsilon \xi [a] \nu \delta \rho \epsilon i a$? The line is approximately level with ii 25. The papyrus breaks too soon for a judgment whether l. 11 is the end of a section.

15 κοινωνιμαΐος: WB attests no example of this word earlier than the sixth century.

22 A mark beyond the end of this line is probably not significant.

24 Read $\kappa\beta$? See the Introduction.

26 The last letter is just a trace. Possibly 'Ο[ξυρυγχείτου (abbreviated)?

27 Cf. lines 38-9.

29-30 aἰτιῶνται: or aἰτιῶν (preceded by a participle (-ειςων) in agreement?)? If from aἰτιάομαι, the form aἰτιῶνται seems inevitable, since the active does not occur: the one supposed example (1032. 51) is fallacious, re-examination of the text in the Bodleian showing that the correct reading is aἰτιᾳ. With αἰτιῶν the lacuna at the beginning of 30 remains part open: πρός perhaps? τόν would be structurally insufficient.

30 Έλληνίωνος read tentatively by Dr Rea. I have not found it attested as a name, but I have no

alternative reading to offer.

36-7 In the left margin level with these lines are the finishing strokes from two lines of the first column.

40 I am at a loss over the abbreviation at the end of the line.

2955. Judicial proceedings before Basilianus, $P_{RAEFECTUS}$ A_{EGYPTI}

27 3B. 41/A(1-2)a

A.D. 218?

This text provides the first attestation in the papyri of the prefecture of Basilianus. Four joining fragments combine to give most of the left-hand three-quarters of a sheet

 26×23 cm.

which contained in one wide column an extract (made after Basilianus' prefecture, see 1) from the prefectural records, namely the proceedings in a dispute over some property. The script is a good official type: the back is blank except for some blots of ink.

A duplicate copy (40 5 B. 116/G (13-16) c) of this papyrus, in the same hand (but smaller and less formal) and with lines of more or less the same capacity, preserves parts of thirteen lines from the lower left corner. The text below is based on the more substantially preserved copy with supplements (from 7 on) drawn from the duplicate where possible; parts occurring in the duplicate are underlined.

The date in 2 is an embarrassment in this otherwise straightforward document. The defeat of Macrinus (not his death) took place on 8 June (?) (Reinmuth, BASP iv (1967), p. 112 requires correction) 218 (Dio 78. 39. 1), while Elagabalus will have dated his reign from his dies imperii on 16 May (Dio 78. 31. 4), so that Pharmouthi 11 (6 April) in his first year is an impossible date. Conceivably Pharmouthi was written in error, although this makes the possibilities very open. Changing $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau ovc$ a to $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau ovc$ β , i.e. 6 April 219, is unacceptable because Basilianus is said to have fled from Egypt on Macrinus' defeat (Dio 78. 35. 2–3), and so is hardly likely to have still been in office so late. Perhaps the solution is to suppose that the copyist, faced with a document dated under Macrinus and yet perhaps being unwilling to acknowledge his reign, without raising the question of a different date for the commencement of Elagabalus' reign but working simply from the fact of his first year ending in August 218, arbitrarily as it were extended his reign backwards so as to include the date in question.

μεν ἐκείνη ὁ ἀρχιδικαςτης παρέδωκεν ήμεῖν τὰ ὑπάρχοντα. οὐκ ἐξεκ[αλέςατο? ἐπὶ τὸν ἀρχιδι-?]

 δ καττὴν ἀκολούθως οἷε ἀπεφ[ήνατο. μ]εθ' ἔτερα δ Θέων ῥ(ήτωρ) εἷ(πεν) δ

φύλακές μοι ςυνεχρημάτιτα[ν ± 4]. θα ...ν καταλαβόντι τὸν πο[± 18]

τα τὴν πρα[..]ν ταῦτα γέγονεν. [Capa]πιακὸς εἶ(πεν)· οὖκ ἀπεγράψατο. $K\lambda\epsilon[άνθης ῥ(ήτωρ) εἶ(πεν)· ± 8]$

τὰ ὑπάρχον[τ]α ταῦτα δήλως[ον. Cαραπιακὸς εἶ(πεν) ἐγ]ὼ ἢγόραςα. $N[\epsilon - \mu \epsilon c i \omega v \dot{\rho} (\dot{\eta} \tau \omega \rho) \epsilon \bar{\iota} (\pi \epsilon v) \cdot \tau a \dots]$

[...]....[....]. κέλευ[τον καταχωρίζετθαι ἐπ]ὶ τῶν τ[όπων ἴνα εἰδῶτιν. Βατιλιανὸτ εἶ(πεν):]

10 $[\pm 10] \cdot [\pm 3] \cdot \lambda \epsilon_i \epsilon_i [\pm 10 \ \underline{\delta}(\dot{\eta}\tau\omega\rho) \ \epsilon_i^2(\pi\epsilon\nu) \cdot \tau \dot{\alpha} \ \kappa \epsilon \kappa \rho_i \mu] \dot{\epsilon} \nu a \ [\dot{a}\nu\alpha\gamma\nu\nu\dot{\omega}\epsilon\kappa\omega. \ \pm 10]$ $[\pm 8] \cdot \pi \sigma \tau \nu \rho c \cdot K \lambda \epsilon [\dot{a}\nu\theta\eta c \ \dot{b}(\dot{\eta}\tau\omega\rho) \ \dot{\epsilon}_i^2(\pi\epsilon\nu) \cdot \ddot{\delta}\tau \iota \ \dot{\epsilon}_i^2\kappa\epsilon_i^2 \ \pi\rho\hat{\omega}\tau o\nu \ \kappa a\tau\dot{\epsilon}[\lambda a\beta o\nu \ \pm 15]$

[± 8]ουτον κύριον [εἶναι δεῖ. Θέω]ν ρήτωρ εἶπεν· εἰ [προέλαβον $\epsilon \pm 13$] [± 5] πόλει. Βατιλιανὸς εἶ(πεν)· [τῷ ἐνδεκάτῳ ἔ]τει ἐωνήςατο ὁ X[ρ...ουλος

1-4 Νεμε-]

τῷ cυμβουλίῳ Cαραπιακῷ εἶ(πεν) · κατεχώρις αν ἐν τῇ λαμπροτά[τῃ ± 18] ςοι ἀγωγὰς εἴ τινας ἔχεις πρὸ[ς] τοὺς κληρονόμους τοῦ <math>X[ρ...ουλου 2-5] δικαί-?]

ως $\frac{\dot{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\kappa\alpha\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\epsilon\alpha\tau_0}{B\alpha\epsilon\iota\lambda\iota\alpha\nu\dot{\epsilon}c}$ [λυθηναι. $\frac{\dot{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\kappa\alpha\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\epsilon\alpha\tau_0}{B\alpha\epsilon\iota\lambda\iota\alpha\nu\dot{\epsilon}c}$]

εἶ(πεν) · δικαίως ἐξεκαλέςατο. λέλυτα[ι] τὸ διεγγύημα.

3 Second ϵ of $N\epsilon\mu\epsilon\epsilon\ell\omega\nu$ corr. At end read $\lambda\epsilon'\gamma\epsilon\iota\epsilon$ 4 $\ddot{v}\pi$ - pap. 5 - ϵ of apparently a correction 6]. θa . ν : only a trace remaining of the first letter. Letter after α most resembles δ or λ , letter after that possibly δ 9 λ of $\kappa\epsilon'\lambda\epsilon\nu\epsilon\nu$ corr. from ν 13 Trace of an interlineation above $\pi\delta\lambda\epsilon\iota$?

2 $\epsilon l \pi \epsilon \nu$: or $\epsilon l (\pi \epsilon \nu)$. Cf. the note on 12 below.

3 παραγράφομαι apparently here in its sense of objecting to the admissibility of a suit, see LSJ s.v., II 4; and SB 8246. 4.

4 Or ἐκείνη of course.

6-7 κατά? μετά? πρᾶξιν? πρᾶςιν?

7 The duplicate begins legibly at $K\lambda\epsilon\acute{a}\nu\theta\eta c$. Scanty and broken traces remain from one previous line which do not obviously repeat any part of the larger text; and in fact they should tally with part of the missing section at the end of 6. At the end of line 7, the lacuna of ± 8 letters is based on the duplicate which runs $\epsilon \tilde{l} \pi \epsilon \nu$. [.].[.]. τ] \grave{a} $\tilde{v} \pi \acute{a} \rho [\chi o \nu \tau a]$.

8 After τὰ ὑπάρχοντα the duplicate begins again at ἐγώ. Cαραπιακὸc ε $\tilde{t}(πεν)$ has been restored on the grounds of the use of the first person following. At the end of the line (the estimate of number of letters more is based on the supplement to 7) the duplicate reads τα. [; the final traces can be interpreted variously, including as one letter. τὰ κε[(κεκριμένα, 10) cannot be read.

9 On considerations of space at the end of the line, some of the final supplement should probably

be moved on to the beginning of 10.

10 After ἀναγινώςκω (-]ώςκω only in the duplicate) the duplicate has a space, indicative of a change of speaker (as is its practice elsewhere), or of the presence of some other notation, e.g. μετὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωςω (see Coles, Reports of Proceedings, p. 47). For ἀναγινώςκω (the use of the present) cf. SB 8246. 2-3.

11 Åt beginning, not ἀπό; possibly ὑπό. If this indicates a question from Basilianus, there would

not be space for μετὰ τὴν ἀνάγνω ειν (see preceding note).

 $\epsilon l(\pi \epsilon \nu) \cdot \delta \tau l$ (attested in the duplicate, where $\epsilon l \pi \epsilon \nu$ though is in full): or $\epsilon l(\pi \epsilon \nu) \cdot \delta \tau l$, with indirect speech? But this is a rare construction in reports of proceedings. A late example is in 2419. 4 (sixth century); and $\delta \tau l$ occurs after other verbs of speaking elsewhere in 2419, and in BGU 1024 (fourth century) and in P. Lond. 113 (1 p. 199). One might note too 237 vii 23.

12 $\dot{\rho}\dot{\eta}\tau\omega\rho$ $\epsilon\hat{l}\pi\epsilon\nu$: the full forms in the body of a document where the words are otherwise abbreviated are not common. See Coles, op. cit. p. 45 n. 1. Cf. line 2, where $\dot{\rho}\dot{\eta}\tau\omega\rho$ at any rate was written

35

in full, but the full forms at the beginning of a document are less surprising. The duplicate, so far as

it is preserved, uses the full forms throughout.

13 $\tau\hat{\varphi}$: supplied for reasons of space. It would have come in the missing portion of the duplicate, which begins again at ἐνδεκάτω. The eleventh year will presumably be that of Severus, A.D. 202/3. $\delta X[\rho \dots ov \lambda oc]$ this name, and in 16 τοῦ $X[\rho \dots ov \lambda ov]$, has been put together by analogy with the duplicate which has here [...].[.]. ουλος .[, and in 16 τουχρ[. I have not found a name to fit attested. The gap (if indeed there is one) at the end of the line is quite small, comparisons with restorations in 14 and 17 suggesting a range of 1-4 letters; similarly in 16 below, where such comparisons produce a range of 2-5 letters.

13–14 $N_{\epsilon\mu\epsilon c}$]/ $[\omega]_{\nu}$: not supported by the duplicate, which is wanting at this point, but restored on

the strength of the iota which will not suit any other advocate in the piece.

14 $\tau \hat{\varphi}$: omitted in the duplicate, but required here by the space.

16 δικαι- conjectural (cf. 18). For the size of the preceding gap (if any), see note on 13 above.

17 λυθηναι not attested, but restored by analogy with λέλυται in 18.

2956. ORDER FOR A GRANT OF SEED

27 3 B. 42/H(1-3)b+(4-5)d

 $8 \times c$. 24 cm.

A.D. 148/9

An order from the strategus and basilicogrammateus to the sitologi to make a loan of seed-corn, closely parallel to 1024. The background to the procedure is discussed in brief by Johnson, Econ. Survey II, 460-I. The present document is in two fragments, but is more or less complete except for some few lines in the middle where the break occurs. The back has some scanty traces of ink of uncertain significance.

(m. 4?) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαι) κηd'. \rightarrow (m. 1) Αϊλιος 'Αφροδίτιος ττρ(ατηγός) 'Οξυρυγχ(είτου) ειτολό (γο) ιε ἀπηλ(ιώτου) το (παρχίας) Φοβώου τό (πων) χ(αίρειν). μετρήςατε ἐκ τοῦ καλλίςτου δείγμα(τος) *cυνεπι*ςτέλλοντος Cερή[νου τοῦ καὶ] Cαραπίωνος βαςιλ(ικοῦ) γραμ[ματέως εἰς] cπέρματα δάν[ε]ια τῆ[c τοῦ ἐνεcτ(ῶτοc)] ιβ (ἔτους) 'Αντωνίνου Καίς[αρος τοῦ κυρίου] καταςπορᾶς ἀπὸ γενήμ(ατος) το[ῦ διελθ(όντος) ια (ἔτους)] Κλεοχάρει Χαιρήμονος το[ῦ κα]ὶ 'Αντωνίου (τοῦ) Κλεοχάρους μητρόςριο[ώς (ἐτῶν) ο οὐλὴ πήχ(ει) δεξιῷ καὶ ἐτέρῳ Κλεοχάρε[ι] Χαιρήμονος τοῦ καὶ ᾿Αντωνίου [μητρὸς?....].v (ἐτῶν) λς..[.]...() (Papyrus broken) 15 $\pi v[\rho]$ οῦ ἀρτά[βας $\{\epsilon\pi\}\tau\grave{a}$

γείνονται ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτ[ὁ πυροῦ καθαρο]ῦ άδόλου άβώλου άκρείθ(ου) κεκοςκινευ(μένου) μέτρω δ[η]μοςίω ήμιαρταβ(ίω) αρτάβ(αι) κηd ἐπὶ τῷ καταθέςθαι αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν γῆν ὑγιως επακολουθούντων των είωθότ(ων), ἀςφαλι[ς]άμενοι τῶ ιδίω ύμῶν κινδύν ω , $[\epsilon]$ πὶ τ $\hat{\omega}$ ϵ κ ν ϵ ω ν τὰς ἴςας μετὰ τῶν [έ]πομ[έ]νων ἄμα τοῖς τῆς γῆς δη[μο] είο[ιε] ἀποδοῦναι αὐτούε, παρ' ὧν λάβ[ε]τε την καθήκο(υςαν) ἀποχη(ν) διεςην ών την έτέραν έμοι αναδότε. (ἔτους) ιβ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίςαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου 'Αδριανοῦ 'Αντωνίνου Cεβαςτοῦ Εὐςεβοῦς, (m. 2) $T\hat{v}\beta[\iota]$ \bar{a} . $A''\lambda\iota\sigma c' A\phi\rho\sigma\delta\epsilon'\iota\epsilon\iota\sigma c$ δι[α] 'Αντωνίνου βοηθ(οῦ) μετρή(ςατε) ώς πρόκ(ειται) τὰς τοῦ πυροῦ ἀρτάβ(ας) εἴκοςι ὀκτώ d', (γίνονται) (πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι) κηδ΄. (m. 3) Cερηνος δ καὶ Cαραπίω(ν) μετρήςατε ώς π(ρόκειται) τὰς τοῦ πυροῦ ἀρτάβας εἴκοςι ὀκτώ

2956. ORDER FOR A GRANT OF SEED

I Above this line, in the upper left margin, a trace of uncertain significance 14 $(\dot{\epsilon}\tau\hat{\omega}\nu)$ corr. from ώς 22 ϊδιω 27 ε of ἀναδότε corr. 30 An erasure affects the first two-thirds of this line. 34 ως)

(4th? hand) '281 art. wheat.'

τέταρτον, (γίνονται) (ἀρτάβαι) κηθ'.

(1st hand) 'Aelius Aphrodisius, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to the sitologi of the eastern toparchy, district of Phoboou, greetings, Measure out from the best sample, with the authorization also of Serenus also called Sarapion, basilicogrammateus, as a loan of seed-corn for the sowing of the present 12th year of Antoninus Caesar the lord from the produce of the past 11th year to Cleochares son of Chaeremon also called Antonius, son of Cleochares, his mother being ..., aged about 70, with a scar on the right forearm, and to another Cleochares son of Chaeremon also called Antonius, his mother being ..., aged 36...'

(Ll. 17 seqq.) '... together totalling 284 artabas of wheat, pure, unadulterated, free from earth and barley, and sifted, measured by the government half-artaba measure, on condition that they are to sow it on the land faithfully under the supervision of the usual officials, guaranteeing it at your own risk, on condition that they will return the equivalent amount out of the new crop with the accompanying charges together with the state taxes on the land; and take from them the proper receipt in duplicate, giving one copy to me. The 12th year of Imperator Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius,' (2nd hand) 'Tybi(?) 1. From Aelius Aphrodisius, through Antoninus, assistant: measure out as aforesaid the twenty-eight and one-quarter artabas of wheat, total 281 art. wheat.'

(3rd hand) 'From Serenus also called Sarapion: measure out as aforesaid the twenty-eight and one-quarter artabas of wheat, total 284 art.'

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1 The writing of this docket is not unlike that in 1. 34-6.

2 For Aelius Aphrodisius see 2961. 10 note.

5-6 Cερή[νου τοῦ καὶ] Cαραπίωνος: cf. line 34 below. See 2961. 11-12 note.

12 καὶ ἐτέρφ: seemingly Chaeremon, also called Antonius, had two sons, widely spaced in age (now 70 and 36 respectively), both of whom he called Cleochares after his own father, if $\langle \tau o \hat{v} \rangle$ is correctly added in line 11. For the phenomenon cf. the two Menemachi in JEA LIII (1967), pp. 126-8.

14 The trace before v does not seem to be]o. Conceivably one might read]. [o]v, since the lower part of the line is lost, but the width available for [o] is hardly sufficient. The respective ages of

Chaeremon's two sons almost preclude their having had the same mother (cf. l. 11). 17 The lacuna is rather short for the supplement; one or both words may have been abbreviated.

The final trace is non-committal. 23-4 μετὰ τῶν ἐπομένων: see Wallace, Taxation, p. 39.

30 $\dot{A}_{7}\dot{\nu}_{p}$ [.] \bar{a} might possibly be read, but the putative first alpha is almost certainly a trace from the erased wording (see app. crit.). $T\tilde{v}\beta[\iota]$ is also possible. None the less Hathyr (November) is a much more suitable date for loans of seed-corn (Schnebel, Landwirtschaft, pp. 138 seqq.). Perhaps the answer lies in the erasure.

VI. RETURNS TO OFFICIALS

2957. NOTIFICATION OF DEATH

34 4B. 76/K(1-2)a

 8×37 cm.

February A.D. 91

This declaration, reporting the death of a slave who was a weaver, is addressed to the collectors of the weavers' tax. The only other notice similarly addressed is 262, see Mertens, Les services de l'état civil, p. 70. For a discussion of this type of document see P. Mich. 579 introd., and to the supplementary list in n. 7 there add P. Petaus 3-8 and 2837. The back is blank.

- [....]..[.].[$\pm 9 \pi \rho \acute{a}$ -] [κτο]ρει χειρωναξίου γερδίων [παρ] à Ζηναρίου τῆς Ἡρακλείδου [το]ŷ 'Ηφαιςτίωνος τῶν ἀπ' 'Οξυ-
- [ρύγ]χων πόλεως μετὰ κυρίου [τοῦ τῆ]ς θυγατρὸς ἀνδρὸ[ς] Έρμη[...] [..]ος τοῦ Ἰςχυρίωνος. [Δι]ο[γ]ᾶς δοῦλος πρότερον [τ]ο[ῦ με-] [τ]ηλλαχότος μου ἀνδρὸς Cαρα[πίω-]
- [νος] τοῦ Διογένους ἐνεχυραςθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ Μάρκου ἀντωνίου Πάλλαντος γέρδιος ἀπογραφόμενος έπὶ τῆς πρότερον τοῦ [α] ὖτοῦ ἀνδρός μου Cαραπίωνος
- [έ] νεχυρας θεί [ςη]ς δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ 'Αντωνίου Πάλ[λα]ντος οἰκίας έπ' ἀμφόδου Τεμγενούθεως *ἐτελεύτηςε*ν τῶ Χοιὰχ μηνὶ [τ]ο[ῦ] ἐνεςτῶτος δεκάτου ἔτους
- [Αὐτο]κράτορος Καίςαρος Δομιτιανοῦ Cεβαςτοῦ Γερμανικοῦ. διὸ ἀξιῶ άναγραφηναι τοῦτον ἐν τῆ τῶν δμοίων τάξει ώς καθήκει καὶ ομνύω Αὐτοκράτορα Καίςαρα

2958. REQUEST FOR REFUND

Δομιτιανὸν $C\epsilon$ βαςτὸν $\Gamma\epsilon$ ρμανικὸν τετελευτηκέναι τὸν δοῦλον Διογᾶν. εὐορκούςη μέμ μοι εὖ εἴη, έπιορκούςη δὲ τὰ ἐναντία.

(m. 2) 'Απολλώνιος εετη(μείωμαι). (ἔτους) δεκάτου

Aὖτοκράτορος Kαίςαρος Δ ομιτιανο \hat{v} $[C\epsilon]$ βαςτοῦ $\Gamma\epsilon$ ρμανικοῦ $M\epsilon\chi(\epsilon i\rho)$...

28 ἐπιορκούςη: η corrected from ι 20 $c \epsilon c^{\eta}$ 27 1. μέν

'To..., collectors of the trade tax on weavers, from Zenarion, daughter of Heracleides, the son of Hephaestion, of the city of the Oxyrhynchi, with her guardian Herme..., son of Ischyrion, her daughter's husband. The slave Diogas, a weaver, who formerly belonged to my deceased husband, Sarapion, son of Diogenes, but was pledged to Marcus Antonius Pallas, and who is registered in the house which formerly belonged to my same husband Sarapion, but was pledged to Antonius Pallas, in the quarter of Temgenouthis, died in the month of Choeach of the present tenth year of Imperator Caesar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus. Wherefore I request that he be listed in the category of such persons, as is proper, and I swear by Imperator Caesar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus that the slave Diogas has died. May it be well with me if I swear truly, the opposite if I swear falsely. (2nd hand) I, Apollonius, have signed. The tenth year of Imperator Caesar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus, Mecheir...

1 One of the addressees was probably the Apollonius of 29.

1–2 [πράκτο]ρει κτλ.: restoration based on 285 6–7 πράκτωρ χιρωναξίου γερδίων; cf. 393. Perhaps [ἐκλήμπτο]ρει was written, but I cannot find the title ἐκλήμπτωρ χειρωναξίου γερδίων, only ἐκλήμπτωρ γερδίων οτ γερδιακοῦ (262 1, P. Mich. 171 1-2, 172 1, BGÜ VII 1591 4).

3 Ζηναρίου: a rare name in papyri; elsewhere only in P. Oslo II 52 1, 243 8, 10, 286 2, 16.

6-7 ' $E\rho\mu\eta[\ldots]$ ος: e.g. ' $E\rho\mu\eta[c\iota\omega v]$ ος.

11–12 Μάρκου 'Αντωνίου Πάλλαντος: perhaps related to Claudius' famous freedman, who is known to have had holdings in Egypt (Rostovtzeff, SEHRE2 11, p. 671, iv (27), Tomsin, Studi Calderini-Paribeni II, p. 219). Another M. Antonius Pallas, owner of an ovcía in the Hermopolite nome in A.D. 121, is also believed to belong to the same family (Rostovtzeff, op. cit. p. 674 n. 48, W. Chr.

17 Τεμγενούθεως: cf. Rink, Strassen- und Viertelnamen von Oxyrhynchus, pp. 34–5; Biscottini,

Aeg. XLVI (1966), p. 85 n. 3.

2958. REQUEST FOR REFUND OF PRICE OF πυρός ευναγοραετικός

2 December A.D. 99 8×19 cm. 26 3B. 53/G(3-5)b

A request addressed to the strategus for the refund of the price of πυρὸς ςυναγοραστικός by Apollonius, son of Epimachus, who declares at the same time that he has cleared all his obligations on that account up to that time. Cf. the fragmentary 1304; and for πυρός ςυναγοραςτικός, or frumentum emptum, in general see Wallace, Taxation, pp. 22-3; Johnson, Roman Egypt [Econ. Survey 11], pp. 620 ff.; P. Berl. Leihg. p. 72. To the references in Wallace p. 365 may be added W.O. 791, O. Bodl. 1395, 1414, 1472, P. Strassb. 191, BGU 2026, 2075, P. Mil. Vogl. 176 and especially PSI 1262.

The back is blank. With regard to this text and those that follow, I am much indebted to Mme. Danielle Bonneau for information on the quality of individual Nile floods in advance of the publication of her book on this subject.

The price per artaba, 16 drachmas, is remarkably high; cf. the discussion of Schwartz, Les archives de Sarapion, pp. 327 ff. A list of prices is given by Johnson, op. cit. p. 310. Note the price of 8 dr. per artaba in A.D. 154 in 2961-7 below, with which compare PSI 1262 (A.D. 137) which has the same rate. 2968 of A.D. 191 unfortunately lacks the statement of price paid. Schwartz (op. cit. p. 333 n. 1) treats 8 dr. per artaba as a fixed rate for πυρός ευναγοραςτικός and discounts it in his calculations of the price of wheat, but it seems to me that this is a misleading approach. A high rate of this kind is understandable when it is a question of adaeratio, but this is not the case in the documents here edited, and the high rate would be particularly surprising with πυρός ςυναγοραςτικός, which it would seem was compulsorily bought from unwilling farmers at below the current market rate. Obviously 8 drachmas is the rate for refunding the value of πυρὸς cυναγοραςτικός in 137 and 154, but the uniformity of the rate is coincidental while the high rate will be indicative of even higher general prices due to unfavourable agricultural conditions. That 8 dr. was not a fixed rate even in this period is clear from P. Teb. 394 of A.D. 149, where the rate is 7 dr. πυρὸς ςυναγοραςτικός it would seem was levied for the army particularly when wheat prices on the normal market were high especially as the result of a low Nile flood. A poor flood would mean a poor harvest and a shortage and could affect prices over a period of nearly two years, by increasing retrospectively the price of wheat from the harvest preceding, until adequate supplies were available again from the harvest consequent on the flood (assuming this were satisfactory) after the poor one. In the present instance, and in 2959, the levy is made on the harvest of the second year of Trajan (A.D. 98/9) but the flood responsible is undoubtedly that of 99 and not 98, which appears to have been very good (for evidence see Dattari, Catalogo, no. 972, and P. Mich. 464. 20, references I owe to Mme. Bonneau; for the significance of the Dattari coin, see her paper in Atti XI. Cong. Int. Pap., esp. pp. 384-5); the flood of 99 was very bad, see Pliny, Paneg. §31 (Bonneau, La Crue du Nil, p. 342). This view finds support in 2959 where it is revealed that the wheat was not actually paid until Hathyr of the third year of Trajan, that is after the flood of 99 was known to be poor.

An objection arises from O. Strassb. 336 and 337 which are dated to the summer of 99 (i.e. before the flood of 99). This should indicate that the connexion between πυρὸς cυναγοραcτικόc, the Nile flood and high general wheat prices is not compelling, and that πυρὸς ευναγοραετικός may have been levied in other years, at a reduced rate, for exceptional or even regular military purposes. When however the rate of refund is as high as it is in 2958, it seems clear that whatever else may be involved agricultural conditions must also be taken into account. Further evidence for the poor quality of the flood of 99 is to be

It is even possible that the rate was not reduced; unwillingness to contribute (cf. PSI 476) might be sufficiently explained if the levy had to be met from stocks which the farmers wished to retain for their own use. Delay in making the refund (cf. especially 2960) doubtless aggravated the situation.

seen in the absence of Nilus coins (Bonneau, Atti op. cit., p. 384); perhaps P. Würzb. 11 (contrast P. Iand. 26 from the preceding year); the cultivation of χέρcος αἰγιαλός (P. Iand. 27. 12). Again I owe these references to Mme. Bonneau. On land classed as αἰγιαλός and its cultivation see Atti op. cit., p. 387–8. P. Iand. 27 must of course concern the flood of 100, but this particular agricultural phenomenon, as Mme. Bonneau kindly writes, requires a specific conjunction of floods, initially a very poor one (here that of 99) followed by one that should not be too abundant.

Δίωι ετρ(ατηγῷ) παρὰ ᾿Απολλω⟨ν⟩ίου τοῦ καὶ Cεκούντ(ου) 'Επιμάχου ἀπὸ 'Οξυρ[ύ]γχ(ων) πόλ(εως). δέομαι ἐπιςταλῆναι τὰς ὀφ[ειλομέ-] νας μοι ύπερ τιμης πυρού ςυναγοραςτικ(οῦ) γενήματ(ος) τοῦ διελ(θόντος) β (ἔτους) Αὐτοκράτορος Καίςαρος Νέρουα Tραιανοῦ Cεβαςτοῦ Γ ερμ[a]νι[κο]ῦ οῦ ἐμέτρηςα ἀκολούθως τοῦ[ς] ύπ[δ] Πομπηίου Π[λ]άντα το[ῦ] κρ[α-] τίςτου ήγεμόνος κελευςθ[εῖςι] διὰ cι(τολόγων) Χοίςεως καὶ 'Αθύχεω[ς] (ἀρτάβας) ιβ ἐκ (δραχμῶν) ις (δραχμὰς) ρςβ καὶ ὀμινύω Αὐτοκράτορα Καίcαρα Νέρουαν Τραιανὸ(ν) Γερμανικόν μητέν ὀφίλειν ὑπέρ \ldots ου ἢ ϵ υναγορα $[\epsilon]$ τικ $(\epsilon \hat{v})$ $\epsilon \hat{i}$ ε ϵ τὴν ϵ νε $c\tau \hat{\omega} c$ αν ἡμέραν ἢ ἔνοχος ἴην $\{\epsilon v\}$ $\tau [\hat{\omega}]$ ορκωι. (ἔτους) γ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίςαρος Νέρουα Τραιανοῦ Cεβαςτοῦ

Γερμανικοῦ, (m. 2) Χοιὰχ $\overline{\epsilon}$. (m. 3) 'Απολ-

λώνιος ὁ καὶ Cεκοῦνδος Ἐπιμάχου

ἐπιδέδωκα καὶ ὀμώμεκα τὸν

ὄρκον.

12 l. Χύτεωτ 15 l. μηδὲν ὀφείλειν 17 l. εἴην 19 Filler-stroke at end of line 20 Χοιάχ: first χ corr. 22 l. ὀμώμοκα

'To Dius, strategus, from Apollonius also called Secundus, son of Epimachus, from the city of the Oxyrhynchi. I request authority for the payment of the 192 drachmas owed to me on account of the price of requisitioned wheat at 16 drachmas (per artaba) from the produce of the past second year of Imperator Caesar Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus, of which I paid in accordance with the orders of Pompeius Planta the most excellent prefect 12 artabas through the sitologi of Chysis and

Athychis; and I swear by Imperator Caesar Nerva Traianus Germanicus that I owe nothing on account of...or requisitioned (wheat) up to the present day, else may I be liable to the consequences of the oath. The third year of Imperator Caesar Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus,' (2nd hand) 'Choiak 5.' (3rd hand) 'I, Apollonius also called Secundus, son of Epimachus, have presented this and have sworn the oath.'

I For Dius see the note on 2959, I below.

2959. REQUEST FOR REFUND OF PRICE OF πυρός συναγοραστικός

7 1B. 3/H(b)

 7×9.9 cm.

?November A.D. 99

Another document of the type of **2958** above. The present example, addressed to the same strategus and dated a month earlier but written in a different hand, is broken off at 1. 17. The back is blank.

- Δίω ετρ(ατηγῶ) παρά Φλαυίας Διονυςίας καὶ ώς χρηματίζει ή ςυνκεχώρηται χωρίς κυρίου χρηματίζειν. δέομαι ἐπιςταλῆναι ἐκ τοῦ δημοςίου τὰς ὀφειλομένας μοι ύπὲρ τιμῆς πυροῦ ςυναγοραςτικοῦ γενήματος τοῦ διελθόντ(ος) β (ἔτους) οδ ἐμέτρηςα ἀκολούθ(ως) τοῖς κελευςθεῖςι ὑπὸ Πομπηίου Πλάντα τοῦ κρατίςτου ήγεμόνος δι(ά) ει(τολόγων) Κερκεμούνεω[ε] τῶ ἐνεςτῶτι μηνὶ Νέω Cεβαςτῷ τζ (ἀρτάβας) ξθL κδ (ἀρτάβας) ληL τῶν ἐπ[ὶ] τὸ α(ὐτὸ) (ἀρταβῶν) ρη ὡς τῆ[ς
- 2 ι of Φλανίας corr. 4 Filler-stroke at end of line 7π of $\pi v \rho o \hat{v}$ corr. from v

'To Dius, strategus, from Flavia Dionysia and howsoever she is styled, who has been granted the right of acting without a guardian. I request authority for the payment out of public funds of the [drachmas] owed to me on account of the price of requisitioned wheat from the produce of the past 2nd year of which I paid in the present month Neos Sebastos through the sitologi of Kerkemounis in accordance with the orders of Pompeius Planta the most excellent prefect, on the 17th $69\frac{1}{2}$ artabas and on the 24th $38\frac{1}{2}$ artabas, the total amounting to 108 artabas, at a price of . . . '

I For Dius see the list of Mussies, no. 265. The present text provides a new or at least more precise terminus ante quem for the beginning of his tenure of office. Cf. 2958, dated to the month following.

15-16 Cf. P. Teb. 394. 13.

2960. REQUEST FOR REFUND OF PRICE OF πυρός ευναγορακτικός

33 4B. 79/F(1-2)a

9.5 × 40.5 cm.

23 January A.D. 100

This document is a request addressed to Achilles, basilicogrammateus, in form basically similar to 2958-9 addressed to the strategus, and dates from the same regnal year as those two; but the πυρός ευναγοραςτικός for which a refund is here sought was levied on the produce of the first year of Nerva (i.e. the harvest of A.D. 97), over two years earlier. This delay in refunding the price supports the interpretation of PSI 1262 suggested by me in Proc. XII Congress of Papyrology (Michigan, 1968), p. 86. The price is high, 8 dr./art., not as high as the 16 dr. of 2958 but the same as the rate in PSI 1262 and 2961-7 below. If the present levy is connected with the Nile flood, the text provides no indication as to which particular flood is concerned (it should be either the 96 or the 97 flood).

The back is blank.

'Αχιλλî β(αςιλικώ) γρ(αμματεί) παρὰ Διδύμου τοῦ Cπα[ρταλᾶ] καὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Καλ[λίου καὶ] Παςίωνος τοῦ Παςίων[ος καὶ] τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ᾿Αμόιτ[ος καὶ Κα]λλίου τοῦ Καλλίου καὶ Κεφαλᾶ

Πλουτίωνος καὶ Πλουτίων[ος] Cύρου καὶ τῶν υίῶν πάντων ả-

π' 'Οξυρύγχων πόλε[ω]ς καὶ Ζωί-

λου Πτολεμαίου καὶ Παςίωνος Θώνιος καὶ Πανετβέως 'Αρμιύςιος ἀπὸ Νεμερῶν. δεόμεθα ἐπιςταλῆναι ἐκ [τοῦ] δημοςίου τὰς ὀφειλομένα[ς]

έκά[c]τω ήμῶν ὡς ὑπόκειται καὶ μεταδοθείςας [διὰ] τῶν παρὰ Ἰο[υ]λίου Ἑρμίου [γενο-] μένου ετρα[τηγοῦ ὑπὲρ τιμῆς]

είς δημόςιον θηςαυρόν άπὸ τοῦ ἐπικλαςθέντος κώμη Νεμερών πυρού ώς τῆς (ἀρτάβης) (δραχμῶν) η δ μὲν Δίδυμος (ἀρτάβας) β (δραχμὰς) ις, ό δὲ ἀδ(ελ)φὸς Καλλίας (ἀρτάβης) L (δραχμὰς) δ, καὶ ὁ Παςίων (ἀρτάβας) β (δραχμὰς) ις, καὶ ὁ ᾿Αμόις (ἀρτάβας) β (δραχμὰς) ις, καὶ ὁ ἔτερος Καλλίας (ἀρτάβας) ζ L'd' (χοίνικας) δ (δραχμὰς) ξβ (ὀβολούς τέςςαρας), καὶ δ $K\epsilon\phi a\lambda \hat{a}\epsilon$

(ἀρτάβας) γ (δραχμὰς) κδ, καὶ ὁ Πλουτίων καὶ ὑ υίοὶ (ἀρτάβας) δ (δραχμὰς) λβ, καὶ ὁ Ζωίλος (ἀρτάβην) α (δραχμὰς) η, καὶ ὁ Παςίων (ἀρτάβης) L (δραχμὰς) δ, καὶ ὁ Πανετβεῦς (ἀρτάβας) γ (δραχμὰς) κδ, (γίνονται) ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ (δραχμαὶ) ες (ὀβολοὶ τέςεαρες), ἵν' ὧ-

μεν εὐεργετημένοι. (ἔτους) γ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίςαρος Νέρουα Tραιανοῦ Cεβαςτοῦ Γ ερμανικοῦ, $T\hat{v}\beta \iota \ \overline{\kappa \zeta} \ C\epsilon\beta(ac\tau\hat{\eta}).$ (m. 2) $\Delta i\delta v\mu o\epsilon \ \kappa a[i]$ Καλλίας ἀμφότεροι Cπαρταλᾶ

πυροῦ ςυναγορα[ςτικοῦ γενή-]

ματος πρώτου ἔ[τους] θεοῦ Νέρουα, οδ έμετρήςαμεν

καὶ Ζοίλος Πτολεμαίου ἐπιδεδώκαμεν. Δίδυμος Cπαρταλά έγραψα καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἄλλων μὴ είδότων γράμματα. (m. 3) Παςίων Π αςίωνος $\epsilon \pi \iota \delta \epsilon \delta \omega \kappa \alpha$. (m. 4) $\Pi \lambda [o \nu \tau \iota \omega] \nu$

Cύρου καὶ ὑ υἱοὶ καὶ Πανετ[βεῦc] 'Αρμιύςιος έπιδεδώκαμεν. Παυείριο Πλουτίωνος ἔγραψα καὶ ύπὲρ τῶν ἄλλων μὴ ἰδότων γράμματα. (m. 5) Κεφαλᾶς Πλου-

τίωνος ἐπιδέδωκα. (m. 6) 'Αμοιτᾶς Παςίωνος καὶ Παςίων Θοώνιος ἐπιδεδώκαμεν. 'Αμοιτας Παςίωνος έγραψα ὑπὲρ Παείωνος μὴ εἰδότος γράμματα. (m. 7) Καλλίας Καλλίου ἐπιδέ-

55 δωκα.

11 τ corr. from β . Filler-stroke at end 15 Filler-stroke at end 21 o δ written over horizontal stroke 22 c of $\epsilon i c$ perhaps corr. from δ 24 The abbreviation at the end has been altered 25 Abbrev. for drachmas at beginning re-inked 26 δ of $\delta i \delta (\epsilon \lambda) \phi \delta c$ corr. $\delta i \delta i$ corr. from δi

'To Achilles, basilicogrammateus, from Didymus son of Spartalas and his brother Callias, and Pasion son of Pasion and his brother Amois, and Callias son of Callias, and Cephalas son of Plution, and Plution son of Syrus with his sons, all from the city of the Oxyrhynchi, and Zoilus son of Ptolemaeus, and Pasion son of Thonis, and Panetbeus son of Harmiysis, from Nemerae. We request authority for the payment from the state treasury of the (drachmas) owed to each of us as set out below, and authorized by deputies of Julius Hermias, ex-strategus, on account of the price of requisitioned wheat at 8 drachmas per artaba from the produce of the first year of the deified Nerva which we paid into the state granary from the wheat levied on the village of Nemerae, (namely) 16 dr. for 2 art. paid by Didymus, and 4 dr. for ½ art. paid by his brother Callias, and 16 dr. for 2 art. paid by Amois, and 62 dr. 4 ob. for 7½ art. 4 choen. paid by the other Callias, and 24 dr. for 3 art. paid by Cephalas, and 32 dr. for 4 art. paid by Plution and his sons, and 8 dr. for 1 art. paid by Zoilus, and 4 dr. for ½ art. paid by Pasion, and 24 dr. for 3 art. paid by Panetbeus, the sum total being 206 dr. 4 ob., that we may be benefited. The 3rd year of Emperor Caesar Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus, Tybi 27, Augustan day.' The signatures of the applicants follow.

1 Achilles is an addition to the list of Oxyrhynchite basilicogrammateis.

 $\frac{1}{2} C\pi\alpha[\rho\tau\alpha\lambda\hat{a}]$: cf. ll. 39, 41 below. The name if correctly read is an addendum lexicis.

16 seqq. It seems that the present applicants, separately or together, had already made application for a refund at or nearer the time of the levy to the then strategus, but without success.

17 Julius Hermias is an addition to the list of Oxyrhynchite strategi. His term of office is presumably to be assigned to c. the second half of A.D. 97.

38 Cεβ(αςτῆ): see Snyder, Aeg. xvIII (1938), pp. 197 ff., and xLIV (1964), 145 ff.

47 Pausiris: one of the viol of Il. 8, 31 and 45, not otherwise named in the document.

2961-2967. RECEIPTS FOR THE PRICE OF πυρός ευναγοραετικός

A.D. 154

The following seven papyri document a stage subsequent to the requests for refund of the price of $\pi\nu\rho\delta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\nu\nu\alpha\rho\rho\alpha\epsilon\tau\nu\kappa\delta\epsilon$ preserved in 2958–2960. Cf. PSI 1262 and 2968. 2961–2966 divide into two groups of three, each group concerning a single transaction; the two transactions are closely contemporary. Each group contains one receipt addressed to the $\delta\eta\mu\delta\epsilon\nu$ $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\epsilon\zeta\epsilon$ and two to the strategus, the two latter being duplicates; in each group all three texts were found together. 2967 (addressed to the strategus) is also contemporary, but for this transaction no related documents have been found.

Within each group (2961-3, 2964-6) the first and (where preserved) second hands are the same in each text (although 2962 is much less cursive than 2961 and 2963). The first hand of 2967 is possibly the same as in 2961-3.

In the first group, 2961–3, the actual order of writing (to judge from the increasingly cursive character of the hand: the incidence of abbreviations is too haphazard to be a guide here) was 2962, then 2963, then 2961. No such order is readily apparent in the second group.

The backs of all are blank except 2962, 2966 and perhaps 2965, for which see ad loc. The price per artaba, 8 drachmas, is the same in all the receipts; cf. PSI 1262 of A.D. 137, cited above, which has the same rate. See the introduction to 2958 above. However the connexion there discussed between πυρὸς ςυναγοραςτικός and the Nile flood will not well fit the present group. If a poor flood were responsible it should be that of either 152 or 153, since in 2964-6 the levy is specified as being on the produce of the sixteenth year, i.e. from the harvest of 153. Mme. Bonneau writes that the 153 flood was good or very good (e.g. Dattari, Catalogo, no. 2763); as to 152, she writes 'je n'ai aucun indice que la crue de 152 ait été excessive, mai seulement assez bonne, abondante'. She suggests a connexion with the revolt at Alexandria in 153/4 (see e.g. BGU 372 = W. Chr. 19); cf. the significance of O. Strassb. 336 and 337, discussed in the introd. to 2958 above. However 8 dr./art. is not a normal price for wheat at this period, and indicates a general price even higher, and I would suggest that the 152 flood may in fact have been excessive rather than simply abundant. On an excessive flood, see Bonneau, Atti XI. Cong. Int. Pap., pp. 388-9 (P. Lond. 131 recto, A.D. 78). It may be that the work on the dikes at a late time of year evidenced by SB 9266. g (October 152) indicates something of the same kind. Cf. also P. Got. 2, which may also indicate an unsatisfactory flood in 152: see Johnson, Roman Egypt (Econ. Survey II), p. 460.

2961

27 3 B. 41/B (8-9)a

 6.6×16 cm.

28 February A.D. 154

Φαμ(ενώθ) δ΄, (δραχμαί) με.
Τααμεννεῦς 'Ανουβίωνος
μητ(ρὸς) 'Αρςῆτος μετὰ κυρίου
τοῦ υἱοῦ 'Ανουβᾶτος Θέωνος
δ ἀπὸ Τήεως Cαραπίωνι
καὶ μετόχοις δημοςίοις
τραπεζείταις χαίρειν.
ἀπέςχον παρ' υμῶν
τὰς ἐπιςταλείςας μοι υπὸ
ο Αἰλίου 'Αφροδειςίου ςτρ(ατηγοῦ)
καὶ Cερήνου τοῦ κ(αὶ) Cαραπίωνος βαςιλικοῦ γρ(αμματέως) υπὲρ τιμῆς

πυροῦ ευναγοραετικοῦ οὖ ἐμέτρητα διὰ ειτολό-

- 15 γων Θμοι(cεφω) το(παρχίας) Τήεως τό(πων)

 γ λόγου κολλ(ήματος) νβ

 υπὲρ τῆς α(ὐτῆς) Τήεως (ἀρτάβας) εLη΄

 ως τῆς (ἀρτάβης) α (δραχμῶν) η ἀκολούθως

 τοῦς ὑπὸ Μουνατίου Φήλικος
- 20 τοῦ κρατίστου ἡγεμόνος κε[λευςθεῖςι] τὰς ςυναγομένας δρα[χμὰς τ]εςςαράκοντα πέ[ν-]
 [τε].[

II $\tau o v^{\kappa}$

'Pham(enoth) 4, dr(achmas) 45.

'Taamenneus daughter of Anubion, her mother being Harses, with her son Anubas, son of Theon, as guardian, from Teïs, to Sarapion and partners, public bankers, greetings. I have received from you the aggregate sum of forty-five drachmas whose payment to me was authorized by Aelius Aphrodisius, strategus, and Serenus also called Sarapion, basilicogrammateus, on account of the price of requisitioned wheat of which I paid $5\frac{1}{2}$ artabas through the sitologi of the toparchy of Thmoisepho, district of Teïs, 3rd account, sheet 52, on account of the same Teïs, at 8 drachmas per artaba in accordance with the orders of Munatius Felix the most excellent prefect...'

r The hand of the docket closely resembles that of the body of the document. Cf. 2967 below, where the docket is certainly in the same hand as here and likewise resembles that of the body of the document following it, the few days' difference in date (contrast ll. 1 and 21) notwithstanding.

5 For Teïs see e.g. P. Iand. 139. 15 with note.

6 μετόχοις: see **2664.** 11 note.

10 Aelius Aphrodisius features in all these receipts (2961–7). He was in office as early as the 12th year of Antoninus (2956, A.D. 148/9) and as late as 3–7 March A.D. 154 (2967). His nomen Aelius is new, but he is obviously to be identified with the Aphrodisius of SB 9862, of Thoth or Phamenoth 20 of an unknown year of Antoninus. The editor restored the date as Thoth 20 of the tenth year on conjectural grounds and converted this wrongly to 17 September 147. If genuine, it would be equivalent to 17 September 146, which falls uncomfortably close to the beginning of the regnal year 146/7 in which it is known Dioscorus was still strategus (P. Oxy. II, p. 208). And that it is not genuine may be implied by SB 9862 itself, where in 8 seqq. there is a reference to inheritance by the provisions of a will. If, as the editor suggests, this will is the same as that listed in 1725 (a third-century list of abstracts of contracts), 19–21 as deposited in the tenth year of Antoninus, SB 9862, which is subsequent to the making of the will and to the testator's death, may easily fall within the span of Aphrodisius' term of office as known from 2956 and 2961–7.

SB 9862 can thus fall later than P. Iand. 139 which supposedly attests -] $\tau\epsilon\iota$ (dative) as strategus on 21 August 148; but date, name (l. 1) and title (l. 2) are all suspect, and even if lines 1–2 are correctly read it is unlikely from the layout of the printed text that] $\tau\epsilon\iota$ in l. 1 would be the dative of the name of the strategus in l. 2. P. Iand. 139 = Inv. No. 241 cannot now be checked. See Gundel,

11–12 Cερήνου τοῦ κ(αὶ) Cαραπίωνος: a Sarapion is already known as basilicogrammateus from the papyri near this time, namely P. Iand. 139 (cited above), 4–5 (21 August 148?) and P. Lips. 121. 1 (25 December 151; = W. Chr. 173). Serenus, also called Sarapion, appears too in 2956 of A.D. 148/9, and Cερήνω is doubtless to be restored in both P. Iand. and P. Lips.

19–20 This papyrus provides a new terminus post quem for the end of the prefecture of Munatius Felix, since although his orders will have been given some time prior to the date of the text he is still described as ἡγεμόνος: contrast PSI 1262. 800 (Stein, Die Präfekten, p. 81) is not well enough preserved to guarantee the connexion of the sixteenth year with Felix as ex-prefect so as to contradict the present evidence. The new date for him reduces substantially the chances of fitting in a prefecture for Dinarchus at this point, because the interval between Felix and the next certain prefect, Liberalis, is now only six months.

2962

27 3 B. 41/B(8-9)c

 7.9×15 cm.

?February A.D. 154

- Τααμεννεῦς ᾿Ανουβίωνος μητρὸς
 [᾽Α]ρςῆτος μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ υἱοῦ
 ᾿Ανουβᾶτ[ος] Θέωνο[ς] ἀπὸ Τή[ε]ως
 Αἰλίω ᾿Αφροδι[ςίω ς]τρ(ατηγῷ) ᾽Οξυρυγχ(είτου)
 - 5 [χ]αίρειν. ἀπέςχον παρὰ Cαραπίω(νος)
 καὶ μετόχ(ων) δημ(οςίων) τραπεζειτῶν τὰς
 ἐπιςταλείςας μοι ὑπό τε ςοῦ καὶ Cερήνου
 τοῦ κ(αὶ) Cαραπίω(νος) βαςιλ(ικοῦ) γρ(αμματέως) ὑπὲρ τειμ(ῆς) πυροῦ
 ςυναγοραςτικ(οῦ) οῦ ἐμέτρηςα διὰ ςειτολόγ(ων)
- 10 Θμοις εφὼ το (παρχίας) Τή εως τό (πων) γ λόγου κολ (λήματος) νβ ύ (π ερ) τῆς α (ὐτῆς) Τή εως (ἀρτάβας) ειη΄ ώς τ(ῆς) (ἀρτάβης) α (δραχμῶν) η ἀκολούθως τοῖς ὑπὸ Μουνατίου Φήλικος τοῦ κρατίς του ἡγ [εμόνο]ς κελευς θεῖςι τὰς ςυναγο-
- 15 [μέ]νας (δραχμὰς) με, γί(νονται) δραχμαὶ τεςςα-ράκοντα πέντε πλήρεις. (ἔτους) ιζ
 Αὐτοκράτορος Καίςαρος Τίτ[ου] Αἰλίου
 'Αδριανοῦ 'Αντωνείν[ο]υ
 Cεβαςτοῦ Εὐςεβοῦ⟨ς⟩, Φαμενώθ (vac.).
- 20 (m. 2) Τααμεννεῦς 'Ανουβί[ω]ν[ος μ]ετὰ κυρίου τοῦ υί[οῦ 'Ανου]βᾶτος ἀπ[έςχον τὰ]ς τοῦ ἀργυ-[ρίου].[

Back: along the fibres, remains of a one-line docket, much rubbed. It possibly reads $\Phi a\mu(\epsilon\nu\dot{\omega}\theta)$ § $Taa\mu\epsilon\nu\epsilon\hat{i}$ ($\delta\rho\alpha\chi\mu\dot{\alpha}\epsilon$) $\mu\epsilon$; note 2961. 1. Cf. 2966 back, perhaps in the same hand.

4 The strategus' name begins with slightly enlarged letters. 19 The scribe apparently wrote $\epsilon \nu \epsilon \epsilon \beta \delta \nu$. ϕ is curiously formed. At end, the figure for the day has been omitted.

2963

27 3 B. 41/B(8-9)b

 \rightarrow

 6.8×15.2 cm.

A.D. 154

Τααμεννεῦς ['Α]νουβίωνος μητρός Αρεήτος μετά κυρίου τοῦ υίοῦ 'Ανουβᾶτος Θέωνος

- ἀπὸ Τήεως Αἰλίωι ᾿Αφροδιςίω *cτρ(ατηγῶ) 'Οξυρυγχείτ*[ο]υ χαίρειν. ἀπέςχον παρά *C*αραπίωνος καὶ μετόχων δημοςίων τραπεζειτών
- τὰς ἐπιςταλείςας μοι ὑπό τε coῦ καὶ Cερήνου τοῦ κ(αὶ) Cαρα(πίωνος) βαςιλικοῦ γρ(αμματέως) ὑπὲρ τιμῆς πυροῦ ςυναγοραςτικοῦ οῦ ἐμέτρηςα διὰ ςιτολ(όγων)
- Θμοι(ςεφώ) το(παρχίας) Τήεως τό(πων) γ λόγου κολ(λήματος) νβ ύ(πèρ) τῆ[c α(ὐτῆc)] Τήεως (ἀρτάβας) ειη' ώς τ[ή]ς (ἀρτάβης) α (δραχμῶν) η ἀκολού-[θ]ως [το] ες ύπὸ Μουνατίου

 $[\Phi'_\eta \lambda_{i}$ κος το \hat{v}] κρατίςτου

14 δ of διά corr. 19 ϋπο pap.

2964

26 3 B. 49/J(2-3)b

 8.2×12.1 cm.

 $[C\iota\nu\theta\hat{\omega}\nu\iota\epsilon]$ ' $A\mu\mu\omega\nu\iota'$ ov $\delta[\iota\dot{\alpha}]$ Ποκ ωοῦτο]ς τοῦ καὶ ᾿Απολλωνίου $\vec{a}\nu[\delta\rho\delta c \ \vec{a}]\pi' \ 'O\xi\nu[\rho\nu]\gamma\chi\omega\nu \ \pi\delta\lambda\epsilon\omega[c]$ 15 February A.D. 154

*C*αραπ[ίωνι] καὶ μετόχ(οις) δημοςίων τραπεζείταις χαίρειν, ἀπέχω παρ' ύμῶν τὰς ἐπιςταλείςας μοι ύπὸ Αἰλίου 'Αφροδειςίου ςτρατηγο' ῦ' καὶ Cερήνου τοῦ καὶ Cαραπίωνος βα*cιλικοῦ γραμματ(έως) ὑπὲρ τειμῆς πυ-*[ρο] θ ευναγοραςτικοθ γενήματος [ις] (ἔτους) 'Αντωνείνου Καίςαρος τοῦ κυρίου [οδ έ]μέτ[ρ]ηςα διὰ ςειτολογίας [ά]νω τόπων Μονίμου τ[ό]πων ε λό(γου) κ[ο]λλήματ(ος) ιν άρτάβας ι ώς τῆς $[\mathring{a}]$ ρ $[\tau]$ ά β ης δραχ(μων) ὀκτ \mathring{w} τ \mathring{a} ς ς \mathring{v} ς ε \mathring{v} ργομέν[ac δ]ραχ(μας) ολοδοήκοντ[a], κί<math>[ν(ονται) (δραχμαί)] π. Αἰ[λί]ου 'Αδρ[ια]νοῦ 'Αντωνείνου Cεβαςτοῦ $E[\vec{v}c\epsilon]\beta[o]\hat{v}[c] M\epsilon\chi\epsilon\hat{v}\rho [\overline{\kappa a}. (m. 2) Civ\theta\hat{\omega}vic A\mu-]$ μωνί[ο]υ [ἔς]χον δ[ιὰ Π]οκωο[ῦτ]ο[ς τοῦ καὶ] $^{\prime}A\pi[o\lambda]\lambda[\omega\nui]$ ου ἀνδρὸς τὰς δ[ραχ-

(vac.)

13 1. ἄνω τοπαρχίας

16. Ι. γίνονται

I The lacuna seems wide for $Cir\theta\hat{\omega}nc$ (so also in 2965), but perhaps not impossibly so. 19 ka: cf. 2965. 20. Very slight traces of ink remain which could be assigned to a and the supralinear bar, and also from further along the line.

2965

26 3 B. 49/J(2-3)b

7.9 × 12.3 cm.

15 February A.D. 154

 $[C\iota\nu\theta\hat{\omega}\nu\iota]c$ ' $A\mu\mu\omega\nu\iota'$ ov $[\delta\iota\dot{\alpha}]$ Π_{Q} -[κω]οῦτος [το]ῦ καὶ ᾿Απολλωνίου $\vec{a}[\nu\delta\rho\dot{\alpha}]c\ \vec{a}\pi'\ [O]\xi\nu\rho\dot{\nu}\gamma\chi(\omega\nu)\ \pi\dot{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\omega c$ $[Ai\lambda]i\omega A\phi[\rho]o\delta\epsilon\iota\epsilon i\omega \epsilon\tau\rho(\alpha\tau\eta\gamma\hat{\omega}) \chi\alpha i\rho\epsilon\omega.$ ἀπέχω παρὰ [Cα]ραπίωνος καὶ μετόχ(ων) δημοςίων τ[ρα]πεζειτών τὰς ἐπιcταλείcac μ[οι] ύπὸ coῦ καὶ Cερήνου τοῦ καὶ C[αρα]πίωνος βαςιλικοῦ γραμ-

OXP

.

51

ματέως ὑπὲρ τειμῆς πυροῦ
τυναγοραςτικοῦ γενήματος ις (ἔτους)
'Αντωνείνου Καίςαρος τοῦ κυρίου
οὖ ἐμέτρηςα διὰ ςειτολογίας ἄνω
τόπων Μονίμου τόπων ε λόγου
κολλημάτων ιῷ ἀρτά⟨βα⟩ς τ ὡς τῆς

15 ἀρτάβης δραχμῶν ὀκτὼ τὰς cυναγομένας δραχμὰς ὀγδοήκοντ(α),
κίν(ονται) (δραχμαὶ) π. ἔτους ιζ Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίςαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου 'Αδριανοῦ
'Αντωνείν[ο]υ C[εβα]ςτοῦ Εὐςεβ[οῦ]ς,
20 Μεχεὶρ κα. (m. 2) Cινθῷνις 'Αμ[μ]ωνίου
ἔςχον διὰ Ποκωο[ῦτο]ς τοῦ καὶ 'Απολλωνίου ἀνδρὸς τὰς δραχ(μὰς) ὀγδοή-κοντα.

Back: some traces of ink not certainly identifiable as writing.

13 init. l. τοπαρχίας 14 l. κολλήματος 17 l. γίνονται 20 After Μεχείρ, κα a correction?

'Sinthonis, daughter of Ammonius, through Pokoous also called Apollonius, her husband, to Aelius Aphrodisius, strategus, greetings. I have received from Sarapion and partners, public bankers, the aggregate sum of eighty drachmas whose payment to me was authorized by you and Serenus also called Sarapion, basilicogrammateus, on account of the price of requisitioned wheat at 8 drachmas per artaba from the produce of the sixteenth year of Antoninus Caesar the lord, of which I paid 10 artabas through the sitologus-office of the district of Monimou in the upper toparchy, fifth account, sheet 13; total 80 dr. The seventeenth year of Imperator Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Mecheir 21.' (2nd hand) 'I, Sinthonis, daughter of Ammonius, have received through Pokoous also called Apollonius, my husband, the eighty drachmas.'

3-4 There is a short space at the end of l. 3, and a slightly wider gap between ll. 3 and 4. Cf. 2962 4, n.

2966

26 3B. 49/J(2-3)b

 8×8.3 cm.

A.D. 154

]..[[Πο]κωοῦ[τος [ἀν]δρὸς [[Α]ἰλίῳ ᾿Αφροδε[ις]ίῳ στρ(ατηγῷ) χαίρ[ειν.] [ἀπ]έχω παρὰ Cαραπίωνος καὶ [μετόχ(ων)] [δ]ημοςίων τραπεζ[ε]ιτῶν τὰς [ἐπι-] [ττ]αλείτας [μο]ι ὑπό τοῦ καὶ Cε[ρήνου]
[το]ῦ καὶ Cα[ραπίωνος] βατιλικ(οῦ) γραμμ[ατ(έως)]
ὑπὲρ τειμ[ῆς πυροῦ τ]υναγοραττικ(οῦ)
ο γενή[μα]τ[ος ις (ἔτους) ᾿Αντωνεί]νου
Καίταρος [τοῦ κυρ]ίου [οῦ ἐμέ]τρ[ητα]
διὰ τειτ[ολ]ογίας ἄνω τόπω[ν Μο-]
νίμου τόπ[ω]ν ε̄ λόγου κολλήμ[ατος ιγ̄]
ἀρτάβας τ ὡς τῆς ἀρτάβης δραχ[μῶν]
οκτὼ τὰς τουα[γ]ομέν[ας] δραχ(μὰς)
ὀγδοήκοντα, [γίν](ονται) (δραχμαὶ) π. [ἔ]τους [ι]ζ
Αὐτ[οκράτορος

2961–2967. RECEIPTS FOR REFUNDS

Back: much-rubbed remains of a one-line docket: ?Mεχεἰρ | κᾱ Cωθψ(νεω)...[. Cf. **2962.**10 γ of γενήματος corr. Filler-stroke at end of line
12 l. τοπαρχίας
14 ἀρτάβας: β corr. from c, and α following also corr.
15 At end, apparently $δρα^χ[$

15 See the apparatus. There would have been room for the word in full.

2967

27 3B. 43/E(1-3)b

 6.4×31.5 cm.

3-7 March A.D. 154

Φαμ(ενὼθ) μα (δραχμαὶ) οη (τετρώβολον). 'Αχιλλᾶς Cεν[θ]έως τοῦ

[.].[.]... $\mu\eta\tau(\rho\delta c)$ $Ta'\eta'o\hat{v}[\![\eta]\!]\tau oc\ ad\pi\delta$

κώμης . ϵ . [± 3]. Αἰλίωι

'Αφροδ(ιείω) ετρ(ατηγῶ) χαίρ[ει]ν.
 ἀπέχω πα[ρ]ὰ Cαρα(πίωνος) καὶ `μ΄(ετόχων)
 δημο(είων) τρ[α](πεζιτῶν) [τὰ]ς ἐ[πις]ταλ(είςας)

μοι ὑπὸ coῦ κ[αὶ] Cερή(νου) τοῦ κ(αὶ)

 $C[a]\rho a(\pi i\omega voc)$ $\beta ac[\iota] \dot{\lambda}(\iota κο \hat{v})$ $\gamma \rho(a\mu\mu a\tau \dot{\epsilon}\omega c)$ $\dot{v}(\pi \dot{\epsilon}\rho)$ $\tau\iota \mu \hat{\eta} c$

(πυροῦ) ευναγοραετικοῦ οὖ ἐμέτ(ρηεα)
 δι(ὰ) ει(τολόγων) μέε(ηε) το(παρχίαε) Cκὼ [τό](πων) δ
 λόγ(ου) κο(λλήματοε) λζ (ἀρτάβαε) θζ d χ(οίνικαε) δ
 ώς τ(ῆε) (ἀρτάβηε) (δραχμῶν) η ἀκολούθωε

5 ἀργ(υρίου) (δραχμὰς) έβδομήκοντα

τοῖς κελευςθ(εῖςι) τὰς ςυναγο(μένας)

οκτώ (τετρώβολον), (γίνονται) (δραχμαί) οη (τετρώβολον) πλήρεις. (ἔτους) ιζ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίςαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου 'Αδριανοῦ 'Αντωνίνου Cεβαςτοῦ Εὐςεβοῦς, $Φ a μ \epsilon (ν \dot{ω} \theta) \, \ddot{\zeta}. \, (m. 2) \, \dot{A} χ ι λλ \hat{a} c$ Cενθέος ἀπέχω τὰς δραχμὰς έβδομήκοντα όκτω τετρόβολον πλήρης ώς πρόκειται.

3 Of the name at the beginning, the first trace is a low tail, the last two perhaps on 22 1. 25 κ of ὀκτώ corr. $C\epsilon v \theta \epsilon \omega c$

'Phamenoth 11 78 dr. 4 obols.

'Achillas son of Sentheus son of..., his mother being Taeous, of the village of...to Aelius Aphrodisius, strategus, greetings. I have received from Sarapion and partners, public bankers, the aggregate sum in full of seventy-eight drachmas 4 obols, payment of which was authorized by you and Serenus also called Sarapion, basilicogrammateus, on account of the price of requisitioned wheat at 8 drachmas per artaba of which I paid, in accordance with instructions, 93 artabas 4 choenices through the sitologi of the middle toparchy, district of Sko, 4th account, sheet 37; total 78 dr. 4 obols. The seventeenth year of the Imperator Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Phamenoth 7.' (2nd hand) 'I, Achillas, son of Sentheus, have received the seventyeight drachmas four obols in full as aforesaid.'

I For the docket cf. 2961. I n.

2 $C_{\epsilon\gamma}[\theta]$ $\epsilon\omega c$: see 1. 22 n.

12 There are 48 choenices to the artaba here.

21 $\bar{\zeta}$: has the day been altered? There is an unexplained fine tail of ink running down and through the next line.

22 Ceμθέος: ν rather than ν. Presumably this name is to be read in l. 2 above, although the lacuna there seems wide to contain only θ .

2968. RECEIPT FOR THE PRICE OF πυρός ευναγοραςτικός

5 1 B. 39/H(a)

 8.4×16.4 cm.

Between 28 August and 25 September A.D. 190

In this document, to which the three receipts of PSI 1262 and 2961-67 are parallel, Thaisous records that she has received payment for grain sold to the government both by herself and by another woman. This one belongs to a period later than any of the preceding receipts 2961-67. Unfortunately the section containing the price paid has been lost. The back is blank.

\rightarrow	Θαιςοῦς Διονυςίου τοῦ Θέωνος
·	μητρὸς Ταυτοράπιος ἀπ' 'Οξ(υρύγχων) πόλεω[ς
	μετὰ κυρίου Cεύθου 'Αμμωνᾶτο[c
	* * *
	τοῦ Διονυςίου μητρὸς Πτολέμας
5	ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως Ἡρα-
	κλείδη καὶ μετόχοις δημοςίων
	τραπεζείταις χαίρειν. ἀπές-
	χον παρ' ύμῶν τὰς ἐπ̞ι̞ςταλεί-
	cac μοι ύπὸ Caρaπίωνος cτρα(τηγοῦ)
10	καὶ Cαραπανούβιδος βαςιλ(ικοῦ) γρα(μματέως)
	ύπὲρ τειμῆς πυροῦ ςυναγοραςτ(ικοῦ)
	κελευτθ(έντος) ὑπὸ Τινηίου Δημη-
	τρίου τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμό(νος)
	<i>cυνωνηθ</i> ηναι ἀπὸ γενήματος
15	τοῦ διελθ(όντος) λ (ἔτους) οὖ ἐμέτρηςα διὰ ςει-
	τολογίας ἄνω τοπ(αρχίας) Ἐντείεως
	$\bar{\eta}$ λόγου κολ(λήματος) \bar{a} ' \dot{I} έμη \dot{a} ρτά $\dot{\beta}$ ας) \dot{a} $\dot{\eta}$ μιςυ) $\dot{\chi}$ (οίνικα) \dot{a}
	C ερύφεως (ἀρτάβας) eta (ἥμιςυ) $ar{\eta}$, Π ακέρκη
	ἀπηλ(ιώτου) (ἀρτάβην) α, Ἰώνθεως χ(οίνικας) η,
20	καὶ ὑπὲρ Διδυμαρίου Ἰςι[δ]ώρου
	' I έμη (ἀρτάβην) α . $[\ldots\ldots]$. $[$
].[

ι θαϊςους ςυναγορας^τ 12 $\kappa \epsilon \lambda \epsilon v c^{\theta}$, $\ddot{v} \pi o$ 20 ϋπερ, ϊει[δ]ωρου 21 ϊ*εμ*η

'Thaisous, daughter of Dionysius, son of Theon, mother Tausorapis, from the city of the Oxyrhynchi, with her guardian Seuthes, son of Ammonas, son of Dionysius, mother Ptolema, from the same city, to Heracleides and his fellow bankers of public (funds), greetings. I have received from you [so many drachmas], authorized to be paid to me by order of Sarapion, strategus, and Sarapanoubis, royal scribe, for the price of requisitioned wheat which was commanded to be bought up from the crop of the past thirtieth year by Tineius Demetrius the most illustrious prefect, of which I measured out through the office of the sitologi of the Upper toparchy at Enteiis, eighth account, sheet one, for Ieme 11 artabas and 1 choenix, for Seryphis 25 artabas, for Pakerke in the Eastern toparchy I artaba, for Ionthis 8 choenices, and on behalf of Didymarion, daughter of Isidorus, for Ieme 1 artaba...'

9 For Sarapion see P. Princ. II 27 8 of A.D. 191/2. He may be the same person as Evangelius alias Sarapion attested as a strategus by 801 on 15 September A.D. 193.

10 Sarapanoubis is a new royal scribe. For the name cf. Cαραπανοῦπις, SB I 5272, 31. 13 τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμό(νος). The expansion of the abbreviation is important for the date of

[δομης της αὐτης περςίας ποιήςαςθαι]

the document and because it provides a new terminus post quem for the prefect Tineius Demetrius, namely 28 August A.D. 190, the last day of Commodus' thirtieth regnal year, cf. 15. His successor was already in office by 25 September A.D. 190, see P. Bas. 27–8. It is not permissible to expand the abbreviation as $\dot{\eta}\gamma\epsilon\mu\omega(\nu\epsilon\dot{\nu}ca\nu\tau\sigma c)$, because that would require $\lambda a\mu\pi\rho\dot{\nu}\sigma\tau a\tau a$ instead of $\lambda a\mu\pi\rho\sigma\dot{\tau}\sigma\tau v$, see 2104 20, SPP xx 64. 8, P. Lond. inv. 2226 (Lallemand, L'Administration, p. 265 and cf. 2674 3 n.), P. Lond. III 946 (pp. 31–2), revised in Stein, Präfekten, p. 130. For earlier evidence on Tineius Demetrius see BASP IV (1967), pp. 102–3, 2762, 2800.

2969. Undertaking to tend a Persea tree

 A.D. 323

Three men and their associates undertake to tend a persea tree which has been planted near their home. They are not professional contractors paid for their work but men of various trades who have apparently been entrusted with the tree because it was located conveniently to their lodgings, and perhaps because they could afford to replace it in case of loss (23, note). Cf. the very similar 2767.

The fullest discussions of the persea tree (Mimusops Schimperi Hochstett), together with illustrations, are given by Ludwig Keimer, Gartenpflanzen im alten Ägypten (Hamburg, 1924), I, pp. 31 ff. and Suppl. Annales du Service v (1947), pp. 36-46; cf. further Schnebel, Landwirtschaft 312-14; PSI IV 285; 53; 1188; 2993; 2994.

Only the top half and the badly mutilated subscription to this papyrus remain. For the restorations see 2767 and 2993 – a large fragment from the bottom of what is very probably a duplicate to the present contract. The back is blank.

τοῖς ἀποδιχθηςομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ ȳ. Διοςκουρίδη λογιςτή 'Οξυρυγχείτου παρὰ Τιμοθέου χαλκοτύπου καὶ Εὐπορίωνος δθονιακοῦ καὶ Μώρου ἀναγνώς του, πάντων ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, καὶ τῶν μετόχων. δμολογοῦμεν δμνύντες τὸν cεβάcμιον θεῖον ὄρκον τῶν δεcποτῶν ήμῶν ἀνικήτω[ν] βαςιλέων πᾶςαν ἐπιμέλιαν καὶ ὑπηρεςίαν καὶ τοὺς ςυνήθεις ποτιcμούς ἀδιαλίπτως ἐπάναγκες ποιήςαςθαι [τῆς έ]κ μίζονος προςτάξεως νε[ωςτὶ κα]τατεθείςης περςίας πρός τοῖς ήμετ[έροις οἴκοι]ς ἐπὶ τῆς δημοςίας πλ[α-] τί[ας πρὸς τὸ ζω]ογ[ο]γεῖν καὶ εὐθαλεῖν δ[ιὰ] [παντός, ἔτι τε καὶ τὴν] τήρηςιν καὶ [παρα-] [φυλακὴν τῆς πε]ριβολῆς τῆ[ς ἀνοικο-]

- - 'Απίωνος ἔ[γραψα ὑπ(ἐρ) αὐτ(οῦ) γράμ(ματα)] 20 μὴ εἰδ̞(ότος) (m. 3) Εὐ̞[πορίων ἐπιδεδώ-] καμ[εν. (m. 4) Μῶρος ἐπιδεδώκαμεν.] ΄ Ωρίων ἔγρᾳ(ψα) ὑπ(ἐρ) [αὐτ(οῦ) βεβλαμμένου τὰς ὄψεις.]
- (m. 5) οἰκόπ[εδα Μώρου ἀναγνώ-]cτου. ἡ π[ερεία ιζ΄ (?)]

2 οξυρυγ'χειτου 4 corrected from δθονιακός καὶ Μῶρος ἀναγνώςτης 10 l. ἀδιαλείπτως; επαναγ'κες

'Consulship of the consuls to be designated for the third time. To Dioscurides, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Timotheus, bronze-worker, Euporion, dealer in linens, Morus, reader, all from the same city, and their associates. We agree under the august and sacred oath by the genius of our lords the invincible kings, that we shall of necessity take every care of and perform every service to and ceaselessly carry out the customary watering of the persea tree which has recently by order of higher authority been planted near our dwellings on the public avenue, so that it shall live and prosper; and further, that we shall protect and guard the extent of the protective structure (?) of the same persea tree...

(2nd hand) 'Submitted by me, Timotheus. I, ..., son of Apion (?), have written on his behalf, as he is illiterate. (3rd hand) Submitted by me, Euporion. (4th hand) Submitted by me, Morus. I, Horion, have written on his behalf, as his eyes have been injured.

(5th hand) 'Building sites belonging to Morus, reader. The persea tree. 17th. (?)'

1 For the form of the date, cf. 2767, 1 note.

4 ἀναγνώςτου: may be either a pagan who earns his living by reading or a Christian lector (for which cf. Ghedini, Lettere cristiane, pp. 74 f.).

11 ϵ]κ μίζονος προςτάξεως: for other agricultural regulations emanating from 'higher authority' (presumably the prefect or catholicus) near this date, cf. P. Cair. Isid. 78, introd.; and for government interest in the persea tree in particular, Cod. Just. xi 78.

16–17 τῆς πε]ριβολῆς τῆ[ς ἀνοικοδομῆς: ἀνοικοδομῆς is restored following 2993, 3; it should also be restored in 2767, 20 instead of ἀν[αδρ]ομῆς. The word elsewhere means 'act of restoration', but here must refer to a specific structure which can be guarded, presumably some kind of protecting enclosure about the tree. Outside 2767, 20, 2993, 2–3, and the present text, the only papyrus reference to περιβολή is P. Lond. v 1877, 9: the translation 'extent' seems to suit all four passages. The word does not simply = π ερίβολος.

18-24 For the restorations, cf. 2993, 8 ff.

18 After ἐπ[ιδεδώκαμεν a very short or abbreviated name may have been lost. Otherwise ᾿Απίωνος is an error for the nominative. So also **2993**, 8.

23-4 The meaning of these lines is unclear. Cf. the equally enigmatic 2767, 30-3.

23 οἰκόπ[εδα Μώρου: for οἰκόπεδα see 2993, 13. Similarly in 2767, 31 f., where ἀπὸ οἰκ(οπέδων) 'Ω[ριγέ-]/[ν]ους (one of the subscribers) may be read. This item is reminiscent of the πόρος statements in liturgical nominations and may be meant to demonstrate that at least one of the contracting parties had means to replace the tree if necessary.

24 $\iota \zeta'$: supplied from 2993, 14, but as the significance of the number is uncertain the figure may have differed here.

VII. PRIVATE DOCUMENTS

2970. RECEIPT OF PRODUCE IN WINE

34 4B. 76/K(4-5)a

 9.9×14.6 cm.

13 October A.D. 62

This document, hastily written and inexpertly drafted, has the following background: Ischyrion son of Dionysius made a lease, probably of a vineyard, to an $\partial \mu \pi \epsilon \lambda o \nu \rho \gamma \delta c$ (name now lost), in the eighth year of Nero. In that lease Ischyrion inserted a clause protecting himself from any damage to the produce of wine of the seventh year; this wine he had stored in an open-air shed $(\hat{\eta}\lambda\iota a c \tau \hat{\eta}\rho\iota o \nu)$. Now, towards the beginning of year 9, he has received the stored produce from the lessee, and acknowledges the fact in the present receipt.

A similar situation lies behind 1631, a contract for labour in a vineyard and lease of a garden: here the lessees undertake to put wine-casks in the $\eta \lambda \iota \alpha c \tau \eta \rho \iota o \nu$ and watch over them as long as they are stored there. For a discussion of this passage, see Schnebel, Landwirtschaft, pp. 288 f.

On the back are three faded and illegible lines, written across the fibres.

- ∴... 'Ic]χυρίων Διονυςίου [......
 Δι[.]....[.] υ αμπελ..ωργῶι χ(αίρειν) · [ἐπε] ἐ ἐ[ν ἢ τέθειμαί ςοι μιςθώςει τῶι διεληλυθότι η (ἔτει) Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίςαρος Cεβαςτοῦ
 Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔγραψα μὴ ἐλαττουμένου μου ἐν ῷ εἶχον ἐν ἡλιαςτηρίωι οἰνικῶι γενήματι τοῦ ζ (ἔτους)
 διὰ ςοῦ, ὁμολογῶι πᾶν τὸ αὐτὸ γένημα παρειληφέναι με τοῦ αὐτοῦ ζ (ἔτους)
- μα παρεικηφενού με 100 αυ100 ς (ε100 καὶ οὐδέν τοι ἐνκαλῶι περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ γενήματος, μὴ ἐλαττουμένου
 υμῶν ἀμφοτέρων ἐν τῆ δηλουμένη μιτθώτει. (ἔτους) θ Νέρωνος
 Κλαυδίου Καίταρος Cεβαττοῦ
- 15 Γ ερμανικοῦ Aὖτοκράτορος Φ α $\hat{\omega}(\phi_l)$

ıs

. .

2 χ

δμολογῶ το 1. ἐγκαλῶ

11 1. ἐλαττουμένων

15 φα^ω

2970. *RECEIPT*

57

clause that I was to suffer no loss at your hands in the matter of the produce in wine of the seventh year, which I had in the open-air shed, I acknowledge that I have received all the said produce of the said seventh year, and I bring no charge against you concerning the said produce, and both of you (sic) shall suffer no loss in the aforementioned lease. Year 9 of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Phaophi 16.'

1 'Ic]χυρίων Διονυςίου: the son of a person of this name figures in an unpublished receipt for salary of A.D. 92. If this name is to be restored here, the line must have been indented. Indentation of the first line is rare: examples are 117, 1220, P. Mich. VIII 499, PSI VII 825, XIII 1333 and 1334.

2 $\Delta\iota[.]...[.]v$: presumably the vine-dresser's patronymic, ending in -[o]v.

 $\mathring{a}\mu\pi\epsilon\lambda$. ωργῶ: perhaps $\mathring{a}\mu\pi\epsilon\lambda\{\varrho\rho\}\omega\rho\gamma\tilde{\omega}\iota$, l. -ουργῶι. Alternatively we might write $\mathring{a}\mu\pi\epsilon\lambda\varrho\langle\gamma\rangle\epsilon\omega\rho\gamma\tilde{\omega}\iota$, where the misspelling is easily explained phonetically (Mayser 1. 1. 163). But the word is not attested; and the only parallel formation, $\iota\iota\tau\varrho\gamma\epsilon\omega\varrho\gamma\varrho\iota$, is confined to the poetical context Vett. Valens 76. 10.

 $\epsilon \pi \epsilon] i \kappa \tau \lambda$.: for the construction, cf. 2135. 3 f.

5 f. μη έλαττουμένου: see 2973. 29 n.

6 f. ήλιαςτηρίωι: see A. Swiderek, La propriété foncière privée, p. 60, note to line 85.

8 διὰ coῦ: διά for ὑπό, Mayser 2. 2. 422 f. and especially 423. 14.

11 f. ὑμῶν ἀμφοτέρων: ὑμῶν may be a mistake for ἡμῶν, but I have found no example of the μὴ ἐλαττουμένου clause giving bilateral coverage. More likely is the assumption that though only one lessee is elsewhere spoken of, the lease actually concerned two persons. Cf. P. Mich. inv. 724 (BASP vI (1969), pp. 5 ff.): here three lessees are involved, but in line 31 (see note) only one of them is referred to. In P. Mich. inv. 735 (BASP loc. cit. pp. 9 ff.) there is complete confusion as to the number of lessors and lessees involved (see editor's introduction and notes to ll. 11 and 16). For ἐλαττουμένου with a plural subject cf. P. Mich v 341. 7 f.; with a feminine subject ibid. 276. 13, 34.

2971. CONTRACT OF APPRENTICESHIP

21 3B. 23/F(18-19)a

 9×36 cm.

11 March A.D. 66

A contract of apprenticeship to a weaver, damaged in the lower centre but otherwise well preserved. Cf. 275, also to a weaver and dated A.D. 66; for recent examples, cf. 2977 and 2586, where further references are given. 2971 is in two pieces, the break coming between lines 29 and 30; the papyrus is seriously mutilated at this point, particularly in 30–1, but the reading proposed for 30 suggests that that line does follow directly on 29. The papyrus has a lower margin of 8.5 cm.; the back is blank except for a docket along the fibres at the foot, $\delta\mu$ o λ () $\delta\iota\delta\epsilon\kappa\alpha\lambda$ () (sic).

- → 'Ομολογοῦςιν ἀ[λλήλ]οις Ταςεῦς 'Ηρ[α-]
 κλῶτος μετὰ κυρίο[υ το]ῷ ἐαυτῆς ὁμογν[η-]
 ςίου ἀδελφοῦ Ç.[..]. καὶ Cεύθης Διογέ(νους)
 τοῦ Διονυςίου γέ[ρ]διος ἡ μὲν Ταςεῦς
 δ ἀγδεδόςθαι τῷ[ι Cε]ύθη τὸν ἐαυτῆς υ(ίὸν)
 - 'Ηρακλᾶν 'Απολλω..[.] οὐδέπω ὄντα τῶν ἐτῶν πρὸς μάθηςιν τῆς γερδιακῆς τέχνης ἐπ' ἔτη δύο καὶ μῆνας

^{&#}x27;Ischyrion son of Dionysius to ..., vine-dresser, greetings. Whereas in the lease which I made to you in the past eighth year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator I added a

πρόκιτα[ι]. (ἔτους) ιβ Νέρωνος Κλαυδίο(υ)

(m. 2) Cεύθης Δ[ιο]γένης έγδιδάξω

τὸν παῖδ[α] καὶ ποιήςω καθότι

Καίταρος $C\epsilon\beta\alpha[\epsilon]$ τοῦ $\Gamma\epsilon$ ρμανικοῦ

εξ από της ενεςτώς ης ήμέρας ποιοῦντα πάντα τὰ ἐπιταςςόμενα αὐτῶι ύπὸ τοῦ ζεύθου κατὰ τὴν γερδιακὴν τέγνην. ὁ δὲ Cεύθης καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκδιδάξει τοῦτον καθώς ἐπίςταται, τοῦ παιδὸς τρεφομένου καὶ ἱματιζομένου ὑπὸ τοῦ διδεςκάλου Cεύθου, ὁ δὲ αὐτὸς Cεύθης διορθώς εται τὸ ὑπὲρ τοῦ παιδὸς χειρωνάξιον εύν κατακρίματι τῶν δύο ημίζους έτων. έὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τωι αὐτῶι χρόνωι ὁ παῖς ἀπαιτηθῆ λαογραφίαν ἢ χωματικὸν ἢ ὑικὴν ἔςται πρός τον αὐτ[ό]ν [C]εύθην. ό δὲ αὐτός Cεύθης, έὰν μη βούληται ὁ παῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ διδεςκάλου τρέφεςθαι, χωρηγήceι τη Τα[c] εῦτι ὑπèρ τῶν τούτου τροφείων κατά μῆνα ἕκαςτον ἀργυρίου δραχμάς [π]έντε καὶ μετὰ τὸν χρόνον δώς ει τ[ω]ι παιδί ὑπάγοντι χιτωνα [ἄξι]ον δρ[αχ]μῶν δεκαδύο ἢ αὐτὰς τὰς [δραχμάς δεκαδύο.] ἀργήςει δὲ ὁ παῖς

[c. 15 ll.]....' Α[με] ςυςίρι[c]
[c. 11 ll.].... [ὅ] ςας δ΄ αμη μετ[α] ταύ[τας ὁ παῖς ἀργ] ήςη, ἐπὶ τὰς κας αὐτὸν παρ[έξεται ἡ Ταςε] ῦς μετὰ τὸν χρόνον ἢ ἀ[πο-]
[τεις ἀτω ἐκάςτη]ς ἡμέ[ρα]ς δραχμὴν μία[ν],
[τοῦ δὲ ἀποςπ] αςθῆν[α]ι πρὸ τοῦ χρόνο[υ]
ἐπ[ί] τειμ[ο] γ [ἀρ] γ (υρίου) (δραχμὰς) ἐκατ[ὸ]ν καὶ εἰς τὸ δημόςιο(ν)
τὰς καὶ ἀὐτὸς ὁ Cεύθης μὴ ἐγδιδάξη τὸν παῖδα ἐνεχέςθωξιξ τῷ κωι
ἐπιτείμωι. κυρία ἡ διδεςκαλική. (ἔτους) ιβ
Νέρωνος Κ[λαυ]δ[ίου] Κ[α] ἰςαρος Cεβαςτοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ [Αὐ] τ [οκ] ράτορος, Φ[α] μεν[ω] θ ιε.

Αὐτοκράτορο [c], Φαμενὼ $\overline{\theta}$ $\overline{\iota}$ ε.

1–2 H of 'Ηρακλᾶτος corr. 3 \overline{C} corr. from δ , or read δ corr. from ϵ 8 τ of τ έχνης corr. 15 \overline{l} . διδακκάλου; so in 23; also cf. 39 17 ϵ ύν corr. 27 τ of χντῶνα corr. 42 \overline{l} . Διογένους 46 $\overline{-\theta}$ $\overline{\iota}$ ε

'Taseus, daughter of Heraclas, with her full brother [] as guardian, and Seuthes son of Diogenes, son of Dionysius, weaver, acknowledge to one another, Taseus that she has handed over to Seuthes her son Heraclas, son of Apollo], who is not yet of age, to learn the craft of weaving for a period of two years and six months from the present day, (the boy) carrying out all the instructions given to him by Seuthes pertaining to the craft of weaving. Seuthes for his part will teach him in accordance with his own knowledge, the boy being maintained and clothed by the teacher Seuthes, and Seuthes too is to pay the trade-tax due on the boy, together with the fine, for the two and a half years; and if during that time the boy shall be required to pay poll-tax or dike-tax or pig-tax, these too shall be incumbent on the said Seuthes. If the boy does not wish to be maintained by the teacher, Seuthes is to pay to Taseus for his maintenance each month five silver drachmas, and after the period he is to give the boy on his departure a tunic worth twelve drachmas, or the twelve drachmas themselves. The boy will have holidays...at the Amesysia...; but for as many days as the boy is idle besides these, Taseus shall deliver him for an equal number of days after the period, or pay a penalty of a drachma for each day; but for withdrawing him before the period is up she shall pay a fine of a hundred silver drachmas and the same sum to the State. Should Seuthes for his part not teach the boy, he shall be liable to the same fine. This contract of apprenticeship is valid. The twelfth year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Phamenoth 15.'

(2nd hand) 'I, Seuthes son of Diogenes, shall teach the boy and shall do as aforesaid. The 12th year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Phamenoth 15.'

r $Tace\hat{v}c$; this same person recurs in a registration of inheritance dated A.D. 72 found together with 2971 but not yet published.

17 χειρωνάξιον: this text supplies the proof lacking to Wallace (Taxation, pp. 192–3) that χειρωνάξιον was imposed on minors, since the apprentice is οὐδέπω ὅντα τῶν ἐτῶν (ll. 6–7), and even should he become of age during the period of the apprenticeship, the χειρωνάξιον is due for δύο ἡμίτον ἐτῶν (18), unless this can be taken with τὸν κατακρίματι (on which see e.g. Wallace, op. cit. p. 114) only. The uncertainty over the payment of poll-tax (18 seqq.) is interesting. The same uncertainty recurs in an unpublished Oxyrhynchus papyrus dated September A.D. 54, with more or less identical wording, but in which the list of taxes includes τῆς τέχνης δημότια, which seems to contradict the preceding conclusions about χειρωνάξιον. It may be that the ἐάν-clause is a blanket clause designed to cope with apprentices of whatever age, although this does not remove the contradiction; a solution thereto may be that the conditional form of the clause is purely stylistic, the sense being 'any and all charges made on the boy in respect of the stated taxes'. The conclusions concerning χειρωνάξιον from 2971. 15–18 still remain valid.

The same conclusion over χειρωνάξιον might perhaps have been deduced from 322. 26 (Aeg. XLVI (1966), p. 211; = SB 10236), which has χειρωνάξιον τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνου, where τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνου should refer to the whole period (cf. 23-4), in the case of a minor apprenticed for two years (and apparently of age during this period, cf. 31).

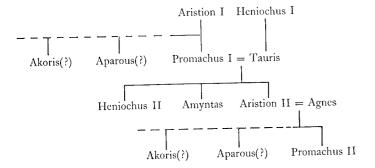
30 'Αμεςυςίοις: cf. 2586. 41.

32 The supplement is conjectural: the difficulty is due in some measure to the uncertain reading at the end of 31. Proposed final hypsilon might well be sigma, so that one might have e.g. $\mu\epsilon r\dot{a}$ $\tau\dot{a}c$ (number of days). $\dot{a}\rho\gamma]\dot{\eta}c\eta$: the most probable verb, especially if 30 follows directly on 29 (see introd.). $\dot{a}\tau\alpha\kappa\tau\dot{\eta}c\eta$, $\dot{a}c\theta\epsilon\dot{\eta}c\eta$, would be alternatives.

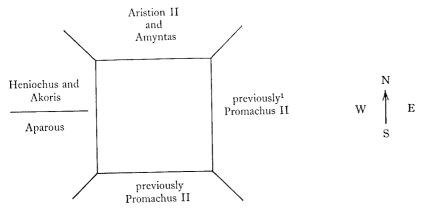
2972. SALE OF HALF A HOUSE AND LANDS

36 4B. 92/H(3) 14·3 × 25·9 cm. 30 August A.D. 72 (?)

A copy of a sale of half a house and some land to Promachus, whose father Aristion acts for him because he is away from home, and his mother Agnes. This sale apparently eliminates half of an enclave in what was previously (cf. l. 21 n.) a family domain, as the stemma and diagram below show. The contract is in the form of an objective homologia of which no other examples at Oxyrhynchus or in the Oxyrhynchite nome are given by O. Montevecchi in her list of sales in Aeg. XXI (1941), pp. 93 ff. The document is broken at the bottom and lacks the measurements of the property and the warranty clause. The writing is across the fibres and the back is blank. There is a kollesis join at l. 23.



The only doubtful point is whether Akoris and Aparous are the children of Aristion I or II; however the particular identification of Aristion II in ll. 21 and 22 may favour Aristion I here.



¹ See note on 1. 21 about the status of Promachus's property.

αὐτοῦ 'Αριςτίων[ο]ς ἐν ἀγυιᾶι πεπρακέναι τοὺς ὁμολογοῦντας
τῶι τοῦ 'Αριςτίων[ο]ς καὶ 'Αγνῆτος υίῶι Προμάχωι ὄντι νυνεὶ
ἀποδήμωι καὶ [τ]ῆι 'Αγνῆι τὸ ὑπάρχον αὐτοῖς μητρικὸν
ἤμιςυ μέρ[ο]ς οἰκίας ἐγ μέρους ευμπεπτωκυίας καὶ τῶν
ἐξ ἀπηλιώτου ταύτης τόπων λεγομένων προνηςίου
καὶ τῆς εἰς αὐτὸ εἰςόδου καὶ ἐξόδου καὶ τῶν ευνκυρόντων
τῶν ὄντων ἐν τῆι δηλ[ου]μένη[ι κ]ώμηι Νεμερῶν ἀφ' ὧν

μέρος τοῦ δηλουμένου ἡμίσους μέρους τῆς οἰκίας καὶ τόπων τῆι δὲ 'Αγνῆ[ι τ]ὸ λοιπ[ὸ]ν ἐκκαιδέκατον μέρος τούτων ·
20 γ]εἰτονες τῆ[ς ὅ]λ[η]ς οἰκίας καὶ τῶν τόπων νότου καὶ ἀπηλιώτου πρότερον Προμάχου τοῦ 'Αριστίωνος νεω-τέρου βορρᾶ τοῦ τε προγεγραμμένου 'Αριςτίωνος καὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ 'Αμύντου λιβὸς ἐγ μὲν τοῦ

τωι μέν Προμάχωι ήμιου τέταρτον όγδοον έκκαιδέκατον

ἀπὸ βορρᾶ μέρους τοῦ τοῦ 'Αριστίωνος καὶ 'Αμύντου ἐτέρου ἀδελφοῦ 'Ηνιόχου καὶ 'Ακώριος τοῦ
'Αριστίωνος ἐγ δὲ τοῦ ἀπὸ νότου 'Απαροῦτος τῆς 'Αριστίωνος. καὶ αὐτόθεν ἀπέχειν τοὺς ὁμολογοῦντας παρὰ μὲν τοῦ
'Αριστίωνος εἰς τὸν τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ Προμάχου λόγον
πα]ρὰ δὲ τῆς 'Αγνῆτος εἰς τὸν ἑαυτῆς λόγον τὴν ςυμπεφωνη]μένην πρὸ[ς ἀλλ]ήλους τούτου τιμ[ἡ]ν καθ' ἃ
ἔκαςτ]ος ἔχει μέρη ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ τιμ[ἡ]ν ἀργυρίου

δραχ]μὰς ἐπτακοςίας πεντήκοντα δύο ἐκ πλήρους
διὰ χε]ιρὸς ἐξ οἴκου, κρατεῖν οὖν καὶ κυριεύειν ἕκαςτον
τῶν] ἀνουμένων τόν τε Πρόμαχ[ο]ν καὶ τὴν 'Αγνῆν

καθ' ἃ έ]καςτον αὐτῶν ἔχει μέρη(ι) καὶ χρᾶςθαι καὶ οἰκονομείν] περί αὐτοῦ καθ' ὃν ἐὰν αίρῆται τρόπον καὶ ἐπάναγκζον τοὺς όμολογοῦντας παρέξαςθαι τῶι Προμζάχωι καὶ 'Αγνῆι τὸ αὐτὸ ἥμιου μέρος τη]ς ολκίας και των τόπων ο έςτιν έκ του άπο νότου

23 l. ἐκ 24 τοῦ τοῦ first v corrected from τ 26 1. čĸ 35 l. ι αντιγρα μ 13 l. ἐκ **ἔ**κα *с*το *c*

'Copy. Fifth year of Imperator Caesar Vespasianus Augustus second (of Sebastus) in the village of Nemerae of the middle toparchy of the Oxyrhynchite (nome). Dionysius and Mnesithes, both sons of Theon son of Theon, and of Sinthoonis also called Ophelous daughter of Sarapion, of the city of the Oxyrhynchi agree with Aristion, son of Promachus son of Aristion, and of Tauris daughter of Heniochus of the same city and with his wife Agnes, daughter of Ptolemaeus son of Ptolemaeus, and of Senamounis daughter of Dionysius, of the aforementioned village of Nemerae, acting with the same Aristion as her guardian, (the document drawn up) in the street, that the sellers have sold to Promachus son of Aristion and Agnes, who is at present away from home, and to Agnes the half share of a partially fallen-down house belonging to them through their mother and of the lands to the east of it called of the veranda (?) and of the entrance to and exit from it and of the appurtenances which are in the aforesaid village of Nemerae: of which 15/16 of the aforesaid half-share of a house and of lands to Promachus and the remaining 1/16 share of them to Agnes. The neighbours of the whole house and property are: on the south and east (property) previously of Promachus son of Aristion the younger, on the north of the aforesaid Aristion and of his brother Amyntas, on the west first in the northern (section property) of Heniochus another brother of Aristion and Amyntas and of Akoris son of Aristion, and in the southern (section property) of Aparous daughter of Aristion. And (they agree) that the sellers will receive immediately from Aristion on behalf of his son Promachus and from Agnes on her own behalf the price agreed among them in proportion as each has shares the price (being) in all 752 silver drachmae in full in cash and that each of the purchasers, Promachus and Agnes, as each has shares, is to own and be master and use and dispose of it in whatever way he choose and that it is incumbent on the sellers to provide Promachus and Agnes this same halfshare of the house and property which is on the south side...

1–2 The most common form of titulature for Vespasian is Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖταρ Οὐετπατιανὸτ Ceβαστός, but there are a few examples of Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖταρ Οὐεςπασιανός (P. Bureth, Les titulatures impériales [Brussels, 1964], pp. 38-9). If this is another of the latter, Cεβαcτοῦ may be taken as the month, i.e. Thoth, August/September. Otherwise the name of the month is missing and the most likely hypothesis is that μηνὸς Cεβαςτοῦ has fallen out through haplography. On these grounds 30 August A.D. 72 is preferred to the eleven other possibilities.

 $_3$ Μνητιθη̂ς cf. $28\hat{3}7$, 8-9 Μνητιθη̂ς Πετε|[το]ύχου. Elsewhere in the Comon archive the same name

is spelled in the usual way: Μνηςίθεος.

7 'Αγνῆι: 11 and 29 'Αγνῆτος. NB and Foraboschi, Onomasticon give no examples of 'Αγνῆς, although NB does have one $Ayv\eta$. The genitive form in this document does establish the nominative which appears to be the Greek original for the Roman St Agnes. It should be noted that in Latin the name Agnes is found with three genitives: Agnes, Agnetis, Agnae.

8 Διονύσιος: although from Oxyrhynchus here, he did own the land in Nemerae which is being sold. He is, therefore, perhaps not unrelated to Διονύσιος προστάτης Νεμερῶν of 299, 4, a letter dated

palaeographically to the end of the first century.

14 $\pi \rho o \nu \eta c lov$: if this is a name it has not appeared previously (cf. NB and Foraboschi, Onomasticon). However, the word is known elsewhere as part of a house, tentatively defined as a veranda (cf. O. Montevecchi, Aeg. XXI (1941), p. 108). F. Luckhard, Das Privathaus im ptolemäischen und römischen Ägypten (Bonn, 1914), p. 57, thinks, appealing particularly to archaeological finds at Tell el Amarna, that it was an outbuilding, a veranda or pavilion built over the water, perhaps of a canal, connected to the house by a path or footbridge. The syntax here is confusing, but would be all right if προνη είου were the name of a person, cf. Mayser II, 2, 188-9. If it does here refer to an outbuilding, as seems most probable from previous examples, the anaphora is explained by Mayser (II, 2, 29). The building obviously is a point of reference to locate the particular property and it really does not matter whether or not it still exists. On the basis of the context one must, if one does not wish to add a new name to NB, presume that 'property in the area of' or 'surrounding' the pronesion

21 πρότερον: At the time this document was drawn up the land surrounding the house and lands involved in this sale could not be a family domain if πρότερον has its usual meaning of 'formerly (but no longer)'. To permit that inference it would have to mean 'already' or 'previously purchased by', of which there are no examples.

23 To compensate for the rough surface of the papyrus here the scribe made larger and more

24 The grammar is less than satisfactory. τοῦ τοῦ ᾿Αριττίωνος etc., although awkward, is not unexampled, cf. P. Hibeh 47, 2. Δημητρίου τοῦ τοῦ Παρμενίωνος νίοῦ. ἔτερος is usually meant to signify another person of the same name; it is used before the name, cf. WB s.v., and thus is best taken with άδελφοῦ. On the confusion of ἔτερος and ἄλλος cf. Mayser 11 2 88 f.

26 'Aπαροῦς not in NB or Foraboschi, Onomasticon.

32 The price is high but not out of line. Unfortunately there are no parallel documents from Oxyrhynchus within ten years of this date. In 2720 (A.D. 41/54) one-twelfth of a two-storey house in Oxyrhynchus, but with no adjoining land, sold for nine talents of copper (slightly less than 1/6 the price here). In 99 (A.D. 55) half a three-storey house in the city with no land sold for thirty-two talents of bronze. In 577 (A.D. 118) two-thirds of a πατρικόν μέρος of a house in the city, also with no land, was sold for 200 silver drachmas.

37 For confusion of aorist and future infinitive see Mayser I 2 163 f.

2973. SYNCHORESIS OF LEASE

26 3 B. 48/G(22)a

15.4 × 34.5 cm.

25 September A.D. 103

A long, well-drafted land-lease, distinguished by two addenda lexicis, cυτοςπορία (l. 25) and χ .[.]. οποιός (χορτοποιός, χερςοποιός? l. 26). The family relations of the lessor, Athenarous, may be set out thus:

The only other published land-leases in the synchoresis form are BGU IV III8-21. A first transcript of this text was made by G. M. Cohen in the course of an American summer school held at Princeton. The text was subsequently worked on by G. M. Browne. The version here published, prepared by the general editors, draws on the preliminary work of both these scholars.

'Icιδ[ω]ρωι ἱερε $\hat{\iota}$ κ[a]ὶ ἀρχιδικας $\hat{\tau}$ $\hat{\eta}$ καὶ $\hat{\tau}$ [ρὸς] $\hat{\tau}$ $\hat{\eta}$ ἐπι $[\mu]$ ελεί $\hat{\iota}$ ε $[\tau]$ $\hat{ω}$ ν χρηματις[τ]ῶν καὶ τῶν

5

10

15

ἄλλων κριτηρίων

[παρ]ὰ ' $A\theta$ ην[αροῦτος] τῆς Εὐνόμου τοῦ ..μου τῶν ἀπὸ κώμης Τόκα τῆς μές c[ης τοπαρχίας τ]οῦ ['O]ξυρυγχείτου νομοῦ μετὰ κυρίου το[ῦ] ψίοῦ ['E]ρμαίου τοῦ Πετ-

 $c\epsilon i \rho_i [oc \tau] \hat{\omega} v [d] \pi [\dot{o}] \tau \hat{\eta} c \mu \eta [\tau \rho] o \pi \dot{o} [\lambda \epsilon] \dot{\omega} c \tau o \hat{v} a \dot{v} \tau o \hat{v} 'O \xi v \rho v \gamma \chi \epsilon i \tau o v v o \mu [o \hat{v}]$ καὶ παρὰ 'Ω-

ρίωνος τοῦ 'Ορεενούφιος τοῦ .[.]κ.οῦτος [τ]ῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆ[ς μ]ητροπόλεως· ευγχωρεῖ ὁ 'Ωρίων μεμιεθῶεθαι παρὰ τῆς 'Αθηναροῦτος ἐπὶ χρόνον

ἔτη δύο ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεςτῶτος ἑβδόμου ἔτους Αὐτοκράτορος Καίςαρος Νέρουα Τραιανο(ῦ)

Cεβα[cτο] \hat{v} Γ ερμανικο \hat{v} Δακικο \hat{v} cπόρους κα[ὶ] καρπ[ους δ] $\psi[ο]$ της υπαρχούς της τ $\hat{\phi}$ έτέρ $\hat{\phi}$

αὐτ[η̂]ς μὲν υἱῷ τοῦ δὲ Ἑρμαίου δμομητρίῳ ἀδ[ε]λφῷ Cυνίςτορι Cυνίςτορος π ερὶ

τ[ή]ν προγεγραμμένην κώμην Τόκα ἐκ τοῦ Καλλ[ι]μάχου τὸν τῷ Bακχίου κλήρ ϕ

ύπὸ μίαν εφραγεῖδα εειτικῆ[c ἀ]ρούρης μιᾶς ἡμίςους τετάρτου, ἐκφορίου τοῦ έςτα-

μένου κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαςτον πυροῦ ἀρταβῶν ἕξ, τὰς δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ τῶν δύο ἐτῶν

πυροῦ ἀρτάβας δεκαδύο αὐτόθεν ἀπέςχηκεν ἡ ᾿Αθηναροῦς παρὰ τοῦ ʿΩρίωνος, ἔτι δὲ

ἀπέςχηκεν ή αὐτὴ 'Αθηναροῦς παρὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ 'Ωρίωνος διὰ χειρὸς καὶ τῶν ἐκκε-

κομμένων ἐκ τῆς μιᾶς ἡμίσους τετάρτ[ο]υ ἀρούρης ἐρικίνων ξύλων τὴν τειμὴν τὰς τυμπεφωνημένας ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς τεςταράκοντα ὀκτώ, τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς μιᾶς ἡμίτο[υ]ς τετά[ρ]του ἀρούρης τελουμένων κατ' ἔτος δημοςίων πάντων

ςειτικών τε καὶ ἀργυρικών [ὄ] ντων πρὸς τὸν ' Ω [ρί]ωνα ὧν καὶ τὰ ςύμβολα τῶν δύο ἐτῶν ἀναδώς ει δ ' Ω ρίων τῆ 'Aθηναροῦτι τῷ Καιςαρείῳ μηνὶ τοῦ εἰςιόντος ὀγδόου ἔτους Aὐτοκράτορο[ς] Καίςαρος Nέρουα Tραιανοῦ Cεβαςτοῦ Γ ερμανικοῦ Δ ακικοῦ.

έπὶ τούτοις αὐτὸν 'Ωρίωνα ἀντέχεςθαι τῆς μιςθώςεως ἐπὶ τὸν χρόνον, έαυ-

τῷ παρεχόμενος επέρματα καὶ ζεύγη καὶ τἄλλα τὰ πρὸς τὴν γεωργίαν ἀνήκοντα πάν-

τα, ποιο[ύ]μενος τῶν ἐδαφῶν τὰ καθήκοντα ἔργα πάντα ὡς ἐπιβάλλει, καὶ τοῦ χρόνο(υ)

πληρωθέντος παραδοῦναι αὐτὸν τὴν μίαν ἥμιςυ τέταρτον ἄρουραν ἀπὸ εειτοςπο-

ρίας καὶ καθαρὰν ἀπὸ πάςης χ.[.].οποιοῦ δείςης, καὶ τὴν δὲ ᾿Αθηναροῦν βεβαίαν αὐτῷ καὶ

ἀναφα[ίρ]ετον παραςχέςθαι τὴν μίςθωςιν ἐπὶ τὸν χρόνον ἢ ἐκτίννειν τῷ ΄Ωρίωνι

τά τε βλάβη καὶ δαπανήματα καὶ ἄλλας ἐπίτειμον ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς ἑκατὸν καθάπερ

έγ δίκης, μὴ ἐλαττουμένου τοῦ Ὠρίωνος ὑπὲρ ὧν προφέρεται ὀφείλεςθαι αὐτῷ

ύπὸ τοῦ μετηλλαχότος τοῦ Cυνίςτορος πατρὸς Cυνίςτορος κατὰ δημόςιον χρημα-

τιςμὸν ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν διακοςίων έξήκοντα ἐφ' αἷς περιέχει διαςτολαῖς πάςαις, μηδὲν ἣςςον κυ[ρί]ων ὄντων τῶν ςυνκεχωρημένων. ἀξιο(ῦμεν).

(m. 2) Δωρίων κατακεχώρι(cται).

(m. 1) (ἔτους) $\bar{\zeta}$ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίςαρος Νέρουα Τραιανοῦ Cεβαςτοῦ Γ ερμανικοῦ

 Δ ακικοῦ, μην $\dot{
ho}[\epsilon]$ $C\epsilon$ βαςτοῦ κ $ar{\zeta}$ $C\epsilon$ β $(αςτ<math>\hat{\eta})$.

Back: → two badly faded lines; in 2 ζ (ἔτους) can be read.

23 1. παρεχόμενον, cf. 24 24 χρον $^{\rm o}$ 32 αξι $\bar{\rm o}$ 33 κατακεχωρ $^{\rm t}$ 34 $\angle \bar{\zeta}$ 35 ${\rm c}\epsilon \bar{\beta}$ 'To Isidorus, priest and archidicastes and superintendent of the chrematistae and the other courts. from Athenarous, daughter of Eunomus son of ..., from the village of Toka in the middle toparchy of the Oxyrhynchite nome, with her guardian who is her son Hermaeus son of Petsiris, from the metropolis of the same Oxyrhynchite nome, and from Horion, son of Orsenouphis son of ...ous, from the same metropolis. Horion agrees that he had leased from Athenarous for a period of two years, starting from the present seventh year of Imperator Caesar Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, two sowings and harvests, the one and three-quarter arouras of grain land which belong to Synistor son of Synistor, who is the other son of Athenarous and brother of Hermaeus on the mother's side, located in the aforesaid village of Toka in the lot of Callimachus together with that of Bacchius and consisting of one parcel, at the agreed rent of six artabas of wheat for each year, and Athenarous has received from Horion on the spot the total of twelve artabas of wheat for the two years, and, further, the same Athenarous has also received from the same Horion, from hand to hand, the stipulated amount of forty-eight drachmas of silver, as the price for the brushwood removed from the one and three-quarter arouras. All the public taxes, both in grain and in money, which are paid each year on the one and three-quarter arouras, devolve upon Horion, and Horion will give the receipts for these taxes of the two years to Athenarous in the month Caesareus of the coming eighth year of Imperator Caesar Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus. On these terms Horion himself shall assume the lease for the period, providing himself with seed and teams of oxen, and everything else which pertains to cultivation, performing all the requisite work on the

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30

35

fields as is incumbent, and at the expiration of the period he will return the one and three-quarter arouras ready to sow with grain, free from all...underbrush, and Athenarous too will make the lease guaranteed for him and not liable to withdrawal for the period, or else she will pay to Horion the damages and expenses and a fine of an additional hundred drachmas of silver as if in accordance with a legal action. Horion shall incur no loss in the matter of the two hundred and sixty drachmas of silver which he claims are owed to him by Synistor, the deceased father of Synistor, in virtue of a public contract, in accordance with all the conditions which the contract contains, and none the less the provisions agreed upon shall remain valid. We request (registration).'

(2nd hand) 'Dorion. It has been registered.'

(1st hand) 'Year 7 of Imperator Caesar Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, month Sebastus 27, dies augusta.'

1 This Isidorus is probably not to be identified with the archidicastes Isidorus of P. Ryl. II 287, for the latter was drawn up in A.D. 130, some 27 years later than the present text.

3.. μου: the traces allow Νόμου, a name which is quoted only from PSI v 529. 2 and P. Hib. 198. In itself, Διδύμου would be more attractive, but it does not seem that the space will take δυ.

6 $\int \int \kappa d^3 r dr$ is the first letter could be λ , π or τ . After κ an κ may have been written, then cor-

rected to ω. Perhaps $\Pi[o]$ κωροῦτος (1744, 10, 2964, 2) or $\Pi[\epsilon]$ κωροῦτος (SB I 32. I, 136. 2).

9 cπόρους κα[ί] καρπ[οὺς δ]ψ[ο: cf. P. Corn. 10. 10 f. εἰς ἔτη τές καρποὺς τές καρποὺς τές καρας, κπόρους τές capac, i.e. 'four harvests and four sowings'; P. Hib. I 90. 5 είς ένιαυτον [ένα ς]πόρον [ενα] καὶ θεριτμον ένα. For a legal discussion of phrases of this type, see Pringsheim, Greek Law of Sale, pp. 299 f.; Taubenschlag, Law², p. 355 n. 1. The parallels quoted suggest that cπόρους καὶ καρπούς stands in apposition to $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\eta$ (1. 8), not as object of $\mu\epsilon\mu\iota\epsilon\theta\hat{\omega}\epsilon\theta\alpha$, and that the real object has here been put wrongly into the genitive and should be corrected to την υπάρχουταν...τειτική[ν ά]ρουραν μίαν ημιου τέταρτον (9-12). It remains possible that the genitive should be accepted as depending on cπόρους etc., as the object of μεμιςθῶςθαι.

11 ἐκ τοῦ Καλλ[ι]μάχου κτλ.: see F. Zucker, Beob. z. d. permanenten Klerosnamen (Festschrift

66

15 f. ἐκκεκομμένων κτλ.: i.e. the land was cleared of brushwood as a preliminary to sowing. See

P. Merton 1 27. 10 n. 25 cειτοςπορίας: add. lexicis. A similar formation, χορτοςπορία, appears in P. Oslo II 32. 11. Cf.

also φυτοςπορία in Manetho Astrol. IV 433.

26 χ.[.]. οποιοῦ: 'I have considered χε[ρ] τοποιοῦ and χο[ρ] τοποιοῦ, both new words but regularly formed (see H. Cadell, "Vocabulaire de l'agriculture", Proc. XII Congr. of Pap. p. 70 f., for the many compounds in $\chi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\sigma$ and $\chi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\sigma$. Palaeographically, either is possible: after χ only a faint trace remains; the high horizontal which joins o from the left would suit either]c or]r. I prefer $\chi \in [\rho]$ coποιοῦ: note the connexion between $\chi \in \rho$ coc and δεῖca in P. Tebt. 75. 74 (discussed by Schnebel, Landwirtschaft, p. 10 f., 115 f.) χέρουν διὰ τὸ παρακεῖ(εθαι) τῆι λοιπ(ῆι) ἀφόρ(ω) καὶ διὰ δείεηι

27 ἐκτίννειν: this spelling of ἐκτίνειν has been found only in P. Mil. Vogl. I 26. 16 and BGU 1 282. 40. These too are synchoreses, and the appearance of -vv- in these impressive documents from Alexandria helps confirm Psaltes' opinion (Gramm. d. Byz. Chroniken, p. 24 n. 3) that such formations were artificial affectations, modelled on Aeolic; cf. Blass-Debrunner, Gramm. d. NT Griech. 10, §73.

28 f. καθάπερ εγ δίκης: see now H. J. Wolff, Proc. XII Int. Congr. of Pap. (Ann Arbor), p. 527. 29 μη έλαττουμένου: see G. Häge, Proc. XII Int. Congr. of Pap. (Ann Arbor), p. 195.

32 ἀξιο(ῦμεν): P. Mil. Vogl. 1 26. 20-1 note (p. 223).

33 κατακεχώρι(cται): for the resolution see 268. 20, and cf. 1471. 35 n.

35 κζ Ceβ(acτη̂): probably the natalis of Augustus, less likely the dies imperii of Tiberius (Snyder, Aeg. XLIV (1964), p. 159.)

2974. Sublease of Land

26 3 B. 52/H(3-4)a

 $6.9 \times 22.8 \text{ cm}$.

9 September A.D. 162

Sarapas subleases 22 arouras, for one year, to be cultivated with grass, at a rent of 100 drachmas. The document is of standard form, compare e.g. 499 and 730. The back is blank.

- έμίςθως εν Cαραπᾶς Πτολλατος μητρός Φιλουμένης ἀπό 'Οξυρύγχων πόλεως 'Αμόιτι χρηματίζζοντι > μητρός Τααμόιτος ἀπὸ Ταμπέμου πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐνεςτὸς γ (ἔτος) Αὐρη[λ]ίων 'Αντωνίνου καὶ Οὐήρου τῶν κυρίων Cεβαςτων ας καὶ αὐτὸς τυγχάνει ἔχειν ἐν μιςθώcει παρά Διδύμου Θέωνος των γεγυμναςιαρχηκότων καὶ τῆς ἀδελ ϕ ῆ[ς] π ε[ρ]ὶ τὸ Cατύ-
- ρου ἐποίκιον ἀρούρας δύο δίμοιρον ὥςτε ταύτας ξυλαμηςαι χόρτω είς κοπην καὶ ἐπινομήν, φόρου ἀποτάκτου δραχμῶν έκατόν.
- ακίνδυνος δ φόρος παντός κινδύνου, των της γης δημοcίων ὄντων πρός τον μεμις-

θωκότα ὃν καὶ κυριεύειν τῶν καρπῶν ἔως ἀν τὸν φόρον κομίτηται. της δε μισθώς εως βεβαιουμένης ἀποδότω ὁ μ[ε-

μιςθωμένος τῷ μεμιςθωκότι τὸν φόρον τῶ Ἐπεὶφ μηνὶ καὶ ἡ πράξις ἔςτω τῷ μ[εμιςθωκό [τι έ]κ τε τοῦ μεμ[ιςθωμένου καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπ[αρ-

χόντων αὐτῷ πάντων, κυ[ρία

ή μίεθωειε. (ἔτουε) γ Αὐτοκράτορ[ος
Καίεαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
'Αντωνίνου Cεβαετοῦ καὶ
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίεαρος Λουκίου
Αὐρηλίου Οὐήρου Cεβαετοῦ
Θὼθ ιβ. (m. 2) 'Αμόις μητρὸς Τ[ααμ[ό]ιτος μεμίεθωμαι τὴν
γῆν] πρὸς τὸ ἐνες[τὸς....
..]..[..]ςω[.....

6 γ∠ 31 ∠γ

'Sarapas, son of Ptollas, mother Philumena, from the city of the Oxyrhynchi, has leased to Amois, known officially as son of his mother Taamois, from the village of Tampemou, for the current third year only of Aurelius Antoninus and Aurelius Verus the lords Augusti, 2²/₃ arouras at Satyrus' hamlet, which he himself holds on lease from Didymus son of Theon, ex-gymnasiarch, and his sister, to plant with grass for cutting and grazing at a fixed rent of 100 drachmas. The rent is secured against all risk, the taxes on the land being paid by the lessor, who shall also be the owner of the crop until he receives the rent. If this lease is confirmed, the lessee shall deliver the lessor the rent in the month Epeiph, and the lessor shall have the right of execution upon the lessee and upon all his property. The lease is valid. Year 3 of Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus and Imperator Caesar Lucius Aurelius Verus Augustus, Thoth 12.

(2nd hand) 'I, Amois, son of Taamois, have leased the land for the current [third year...].'

10 f. Διδύμου Θέωνος τῶν γεγυμναςιαρχηκότων: not in Sijpesteijn, Liste des Gymnasiarques.

38 f. The most likely reconstruction is $\pi\rho\delta c \ \tau\delta \ \dot{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon c [\tau\delta c \ \tau\rho\dot{\epsilon}|\tau\sigma]\nu \ \ddot{\epsilon}[\tau\sigma]c \ \dot{\omega}[c \ \pi\rho\delta\kappa\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\iota.$

2975. Acknowledgement of Return of Deposit

20 3B. 34/H(6)a 12.5×35 cm. 1 October A.D. 198

The circumstances of this interesting transaction are not described, but it is an obvious conclusion that the deposit was a device to avoid the risk and inconvenience of transporting money through the Western Desert. The depositor came from the Little Oasis, now Bahariya in the desert west of Behnesa. By this document he acknowledged return of his deposit from a man of the distant Ammoniac Oasis, now Siwa, where he had actually made the deposit about two or three years earlier. The money was paid back through the agency of an Oxyrhynchite and seems to have been paid back in Oxyrhynchus. The circumstances recall 2983 and 2984, two private letters; the three documents may belong together, see 2983 introd.

Taubenschlag, Law², pp. 349-52, discusses the legal aspects of deposits and gives a list of pertinent documents on p. 355 n. 8. See also K. Kastner, *Die zivilrechtliche Verwahrung* (diss. 1962); J. H. Schreiner, *Symbolae Osloenses* XLIV (1969), pp. 146-8.

On the back, written along the fibres, there is a short endorsement of perhaps half a dozen letters which has remained unread. Since the sheet contains a kollesis, it was clearly cut from a roll.

A first transcript of this text and draft for publication was prepared by S. F. Johanson in the course of an American summer school held in Princeton. The text was subsequently worked on by G. M. Browne, who had no knowledge of Johanson's work. The publication here draws on the preliminary work of both of these scholars.

- → δμολογεῖ 'Ηρακλείδης 'Ακοῦ μητρὸς Διογενίδος ἀπὸ 'Αφροδιςίου τῆς Μεικρᾶς
 'Οάςεως ἀπεςχηκέναι παρὰ 'Αμμωνιανοῦ Cαράμμωνος μητρὸς 'Ελένης
- 5 ἀπὸ εἴδους Κωμογραμματέων τῆς ᾿Αμμωνιακῆς διὰ Ἡρακλείδου Χαιρήμωνος μητρὸς Διονυςίας ἀπ᾽ Ὁξυρύγχων πόλεως, φίλου τοῦ ᾿Αμμωνιανοῦ, ἃς παρέθετο αὐτῷ ἡνίκα ἦν ἐν τῆ ᾿Αμ-
- 15 πτοῦ ἢ ἀγράφου εἰς τὴν ἐνεςτῶς αν ἡμέραν διὰ τὸ ἀπεςχηκέναι αὐτὸν ἐκ πλήρους. ἄκυρα δὲ εἶναι καὶ ἀνεπίφορα ἃ τότε ἐτύγχανε ἐκδοὺς αὐτῷ τῆς ἀςφαλείας αὐτῶν γράμματα.
- 20 κύριον τὸ ὁμολόγημα διεςὸν γραφέν.
 ἔτους έβδόμου Αὐτοκρατόρων Καιςάρων
 Λουκίου Cεπτιμίου Cεουήρου Εὐςεβοῦς
 Περτίνακος 'Αραβικοῦ 'Αδιαβηνικοῦ Παρθικοῦ
 Με[γ]ίςτου καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου 'Αντωνίνου

[π]ρόκειται.

(vac. 16 cm. deep)

 $\pi \epsilon \mu \phi \theta(\epsilon v?) \tau \hat{\omega} A \mu \mu \omega v \alpha v \hat{\omega}$.

 $Back \rightarrow$

'Heracleides, son of Akous, mother Diogenis, from Aphrodisium in the Little Oasis, acknowledges that he has received from Ammonianus, son of Sarammon, mother Helen, from the villagescribes' estate(?) in the Ammoniac (Oasis), by the agency of Heracleides, son of Chaeremon, mother Dionysia, from the city of the Oxyrhynchi, friend of Ammonianus, the three hundred and sixty drachmas which he deposited with him when he was in the Ammoniac (Oasis) in the fourth year, in silver of the coinage of the Augusti, total 360 dr., and he makes and will make no charge regarding this or any other transaction whatsoever, written or unwritten, up to the present day because he has received the money in full; and the letter of security for it which he (Ammonianus) then in fact gave over to him (Heracleides) is to be invalid and inadmissible. The acknowledgement, written in two copies, is to be valid. Year seven of Imperatores Caesares L. Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Arabicus Adiabenicus Parthicus Maximus and M. Aurelius Antoninus, Augusti, Phaophi 4. (2nd hand) I, Heracleides, son of Akous, the aforementioned, have received from Ammonianus through Heracleides the three hundred and sixty drachmas which I deposited with him when I was in the Ammoniac (Oasis) in the fourth year and I make no charge against you and everything (shall be) as aforesaid.

'Sent(?) to Ammonianus.'

2 'Αφροδιείου. Cf. 1647 7, PSI XII 1228, 8, P. IFAO II 15, 4.

2-3 On the administration of the Little Oasis and its connexion with Oxyrhynchus see Re-

cherches de Papyrologie III, p. 28, P. Merton III 106 3 n.

5 ἀπὸ εἴδους Κωμογραμματέων. Comparison with line 2 suggests that this is a place name, cf. Κωμογραμματέως ἐποίκιον (BGU IV 1046 ii 14, iii 24), ἄμφοδον Κωμογραμματέων (BGU I 59 25, 95 11, 11 659 ii 1), but είδος is not a known topographical term. In the plural εἴδη can mean 'wares, property'; perhaps in the singular it might mean 'estate', if we may compare the German 'Güter' (goods, wares, property) and 'Gut' (estate).

6 The Ammoniac Oasis was a separate nome, see Calderini, Dizionario dei nomi geografici, I, ii, pp. 16-17, 429; Gauthier, Les nomes d'Égypte, p. 138. A strategus of the nome is referred to in P. Fay. 23 a 4 and oil from there is mentioned in 2423 iii 21 etc. and 2783 8. Its chief glory was the temple of Ammon, with its oracle; for references see Calderini, Dizionario, pp. 19-22. Hence the name of the place and the theophoric names of Ammonianus and Sarammon.

8 φίλου τοῦ ᾿Αμμωνιανοῦ. This expression removes the ambiguity from PSI XII 1228 8, where now

φίλου, not Φίλου, should be read, see note ad loc.

10 The fourth year was A.D. 195/6.

29 coi is a lapse; one expects $\alpha \hat{v} \tau \hat{\varphi}$, see 27.

31 πεμφθ(έν?). One expects perhaps πέμψον, as a memorandum that one of the two copies, see 20, was to be sent to Ammonianus. The letter after mu, however, is formed exactly like the phis in the body of the document, although they are all by the first hand, and some ink above an abraded patch suggests $\pi \epsilon \mu \phi \theta'$ as the best reading.

2976. To the Goddess Thoeris

A 8B. 4/7 (1)a

 8.5×5 cm.

Second century

Fragment of a text addressed to the goddess Thoeris. The papyrus is broken above, which leaves it doubtful whether line I is or is not the beginning. The document resembles a personal letter (but without the $\chi \alpha l \rho \epsilon \iota \nu$ greeting), and it may bear an address along the back. Most of the content of the document has been lost, but it is clearly not an oracle question. A mention of sleep in 1. 4 suggests a dream text, but other dream texts do not take the form of letters to deities. No parallel is known to me.

The script is a careful and attractive semi-cursive of the mid-second century, remarkable for its full use of iota adscript.

The cult of Thoeris at Oxyrhynchus is known from many texts; cf. most recently 2722, 3. For the identification of this hippopotamus-goddess with Athena, cf. the texts cited in P. Merton II 73 introd. and ZPE I (1967), p. 123 n. II.

> Θοήριδι θεᾶι μεγίςτηι έν τωι εὐτυχεςτάτωι τεμένει cov έχθες ἄμα τοῖς φίλοις έδείπνουν. ὕπνωι ἐνεχο- $\mu \in \mathcal{V}$ c. 18 c. 18 $Back \rightarrow]\epsilon i [c. 8].[$

'... To Thoeris, most great goddess. I was dining yesterday with my friends in your most fortunate precinct. Overcome by sleep...'

4-5 ἐνεχό[μενος οτ ἐνεχο[μένη.

2977. CONTRACT OF APPRENTICESHIP

A 22/4

 6.9×26.3 cm.

A.D. 239

A contract of apprenticeship to a κτενιστής, well preserved except at the foot. BGU 1021 is the beginning of another apprenticeship contract to a κτενιστής. See in general Herrmann, 'Vertragsinhalt und Rechtsnatur der διδακαλικαί', ΥΥΡ ΧΙ-ΧΙΙ (1957-8), pp. 119-39, who lists examples on p. 119, n. 1. There is also a useful list of examples in Johnson, Roman Egypt (Econ. Survey II), pp. 389-91. Add now to Herrmann's

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list 2875 (first published BASP v (1968), pp. 135-9); 2971 and 2988 in the present volume; 2586; P. Wisc. 4; BGU XI 2041; ZPE VII (1971), pp. 173-5 (re-edition of P. Teb. 442 descr.); Aeg. XLVI (1966), pp. 209-13 (re-edition of 322 descr.), =SB X 10236; and ZPE vi (1970), pp. 15-17.

It is not certain what exactly was the function of the κτενιστής. The word has usually been rendered 'wool-carder', otherwise 'hairdresser' (e.g. by LSJ). See Kalleris, at πρώται δλαι (Athens, 1952), pp. 159-60; Wipszycka, L'industrie textile dans l'Égypte romaine (1965), pp. 34-5. The fact that a ζεῦγος κτενιςτικόν (1035. 12, wrongly cited in Aeg. xxvI (1946), p. 41, and by Kalleris) is an instrument that can be leased is perhaps in favour of the former interpretation. 2977 contributes nothing to a solution of this problem.

The text is written in a small rounded cursive hand. The back is blank.

'Ομολογοῦςιν ἀλλήλοις Αὐρήλιος Διογένης 'Ηρᾶτος μητρός Cαραπιάδος ἀπὸ 'Οξυρύγχων πόλεως καὶ $Θ \hat{ω}$ νις $\hat{a} π ε λ ε [ίθ] ε [ρος]$ 'Αρποκρατίωνος τοῦ καὶ 'Ερμείνου κτενιςτής δ μεν Διογένης έγδεδωκέναι τὸν έαυτοῦ δοῦλο[ν] Δίδυμον έξ οἰκογενοῦ[c] δούλης Ταιάδος πρός μάθηςιν [τῆς] κτενιςτική[ς] τέχ[νη]ς [έπὶ χρό-] νον ἔτη πέντε ἀπὸ $a^ T[\hat{v}\beta\iota]$ τοῦ ἐνεςτῶτος γ (ἔτους) τρεφ[όμ]ενον καὶ ἱματιζόμενο[ν έ]πὶ δλον τὸν χρόνον ὑ[πὸ τοῦ] δεςπότου παρ' αὐτῷ κ[εί]μενον έφ' ῷ ἐπὶ μὲν το[ὺς πρ]ώτους μῆνας εξ μη[δε]ν λαμ- $\beta \acute{a} \nu \epsilon \iota \nu \ \acute{v} \pi \grave{\epsilon} \rho \ \mu \iota \epsilon \theta \hat{\omega} \nu \cdot \mu [\epsilon] \theta \acute{o} \upsilon \epsilon$ λήμψεται της δευτέρα[ς έ]ξαμήνου ήμερησίως ὀβ[ολο]ὺς δύο καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν δεύτερον [ἐ]νιαυτὸν ἡμερηςίως ὀβολούς τές ταρας καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν τρίτον

ενιαυτον ήμερηςίως οβολούς

έξ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν τέταρτον ἐνιαυ-

- τὸν ἡμερηςίως ὀβολούς [ὀ]κτώ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν πέμπτον ἐνιαυτὸν ήμερηςίως δβολούς δέκα. έὰν δὲ ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ ὁ παῖς ἀργήςη ἢ ὃ μὴ εἴη ἀςθενήςη ήμέρας τινάς ὁ τούτων μ[ι]ςθὸς έκκρουςθής εται. έπὶ τούτοις οὖν παρεχέτω ὁ Διογένης τον έαυτοῦ δοῦλον παραμένοντα τῷ ἐπιςτάτη ἐπὶ τὸν χρόνο(ν) κατ' έκάςτην ήμέραν ἀπὸ ήλίου ἀνατολης μέχρι δύςεως οὐκ ἀργοῦντα ποιοῦντα πάντα τὰ ἐπιτραπηςόμενα αὐτῷ ύπὸ τοῦ [ἐπ]ιςτάτου `τὰ΄ κατὰ τὴν τέχνην ώς ἐπὶ τῶν [όμοίων μα-] θητών. δ δὲ ἐπιςτάτης εὐδοκεῖν ἐπὶ τούτοις καὶ διδάξιν τὸ[ν] μαθητὴν ἐγ τῶ χρόνω τὴν δηλ[ου]μένην τέχνην καὶ ἐπιχορηγήςειν τοὺς μις[θοὺς]. καὶ μὴ έξεῖναι μηδενὶ αὐτῶν παραβαίνειν τὰ προκείμενα ἢ ὁ παραβὰς έκθείςι τῷ ἐμμένοντι εἰς λόγον έπιτίμου δραχμάς έκατόν. κύριον τὸ ὁμολ[όγ]η[μ]α καὶ ἀλλήλους ἐπε[ρω-] τής αν[τες] ώμολόγη [ς αν. ἔτους τρίτου] Αὐτοκράτορος Καίςα[ρος Μάρκου] 'Αντωνίου Γορδιαν[οῦ Εὐςεβοῦς]
- Εὐτυχοῦς Cεβαςτοῦ, [month and day.]
- [(m. 2) $A \dot{v} \rho \dot{\eta} \lambda i o c \Delta i o \gamma [\dot{\epsilon} v \eta c]$ ['Ηρ] ᾶτος εὐδω κῶ

36 1. καθ'

43 1. διδάξειν

48 Ι. ἐκτείςει

56 1. εὐδοκῶ

^{&#}x27;Aurelius Diogenes, son of Heras, his mother being Sarapias, of the city of the Oxyrhynchi, and Thonis, freedman of Harpocration also called Herminus, wool-carder (?), acknowledge to one another, Diogenes that he has handed over his slave Didymus, born of Taias a houseborn slave, to

learn the craft of wool-carding (?) for a period of five years from the first of Tybi (?) of the present third year, (the slave) being maintained and clothed during the whole period by his master and lodging at his house, for which period for the first six months he is to receive nothing as wages, after which he will receive for the second six-month period two obols daily and for the second year four obols daily and for the third year six obols daily and for the fourth year eight obols daily and for the fifth year ten obols daily. If in the period the boy is idle or (may it not happen) is ill for any days, his wages for these will be withheld. On these terms then let Diogenes deliver his slave, who is to stay with the overseer during the period each day from sunrise to sunset, without idling, and doing everything that he is instructed by the overseer that pertains to the craft, like other such apprentices. The overseer for his part acknowledges that he consents to these terms and that he will teach the apprentice the aforesaid craft in the period and will supply the wages. It is permitted for neither of them to transgress the aforesaid terms, else the transgressor shall forfeit to the one abiding by them as a fine one hundred drachmas. The acknowledgement is valid, and (the parties) having formally questioned each other have made acknowledgement. The third year of Imperator Caesar Marcus Antonius Gordianus Pius Felix Augustus, [month and day.]'

(2nd hand) 'I, Aurelius Diogenes, son of Heras, agree...

8 οἰκογενοῦ[c]: the end of the word seems really more like οἰκογενη[].

11 The first of the month was a common date to start apprenticeships, cf. ZPE VII (1971) 175.

15-16 κ[εί]μενον? Cf. P. Teb. 27. 7, 50.

18 μεθ' οὕς: cf. **2773**. 16.

35 τ $\hat{\varphi}$ έπιστάτη: cf. 2586. 7 n. The word occurs yet again in 2875, another Oxyrhynchus apprenticeship-contract.

2978. APPLICATION TO AN ARCHIDICASTES

Third century?

 11.2×8.8 cm. 32 4B. 7/K(3-5)a

This fragment from the top of a document is of interest for the prosopographical information it contains. I would assign it to the third century on palaeographical grounds. The back is blank.

- Βαλβεινιανώ, Βαλβεινιανοῦ γενομένου ἐπιτρόπου Cεβαστοῦ υἰῷ, νεωκόρω τοῦ μεγάλου Cαράπιδος, γενομένω ἐπάρχω ςπείρης πρώτης Φλαυίας ἱππικῆς, τῶν ἐν τῷ Μουςείω ςειτουμένων ἀτελῶν,
- ίερει αρχιδικαστή και πρός τή έπιμελεία των χρηματιςτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κριτηρίων (vac.) παρὰ Γαίου Ἰουλίου ᾿Απολιναρίου τῶν ἀπολελυμένω(ν) cτρατ[ι]ωτῶν ὡς δὲ πρὸ τῆς cτρατείας κεχρηματικότ[ος] 'Απολλωνίου τοῦ Μέλανος τοῦ Πτ[ο]λεμαίου

10 91/28

'To Balbinianus, son of Balbinianus former procurator Augusti, neocorus of the great Sarapis, former prefect of the first Flavian cavalry cohort, one of the tax-exempt maintained in the Museum, priest, archidicastes, and superintendent of the chrematistae and the other courts, from Gaius Julius Apolinarius, discharged soldier, but before his military service styled Apollonius son of Melas son of Ptolemaeus...'

2978. APPLICATION TO AN ARCHIDICASTES

I Balbinianus, archidicastes, is briefly mentioned in the undated CIG 4755 (Calabi, Aeg. XXXII (1952), p. 418) (=SB 8362). Balbinianus the elder, procurator Augusti, is new.

3 This cohort is presumably to be identified with the cohors I Flavia Cilicum equitata, stationed at Syene. Lesquier, L'Armée romaine, p. 86.

4 See P. Mich. Shelton 620, particularly the commentary on ll. 2-3 on p. 84.

VIII. PRIVATE LETTERS

2979. LETTER OF APHYNCHIS TO APIS

34 4B. 77/O(1-2)a

 8.8×17.5 cm.

September/October 3 B.C.

This letter deals with the leasing of land and is written in a loose, rambling style. The hand is a medium-sized, graceless uncial, somewhat similar to P. Merton II 63. The scribe three times breaks the normal rules for dividing words between lines.

- 'Αφύγχις "Απει[[ς]]τι χαίρειν καὶ ύγιαίνιν. ἐπεὶ *Ωρος υίός μου καταβάς ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἔλεγέν μοι ὅτι ἔλεγες αὐτῷ μνηςθηναί μοι περί ής έχεις ξυλαμης πάςαν δοῦναί μο[ι] έ $v \tau \hat{\omega} \ \tilde{\epsilon} \tau \epsilon i, [\tilde{\epsilon}] \hat{\alpha} v o \hat{v} v \epsilon \hat{v} \kappa \alpha i \rho \hat{\eta} c$ καταβήναι καὶ μιςθωςαί μοι ήτε εθ η τὸ παιδίον του διὰ τὸ έμὲ περὶ τὰ κτή[νη] ςτρέφεςθαι καὶ μὴ εχολάζειν. μὴ οὖν ἄλλως ποήςης ἐπεὶ καὶ ἄλλοι παράκι ν΄ ταί μοι, κατ' έγλογην δέ cè αίρετίζομαι. βουλευcάμενος οὖν περὶ τούτου τὴν ταχίςτην ἀντιφώνηςόμ μοι ίνα μὴ ἐκπέςω. καὶ ςεαυ⟨τοῦ⟩ ἐπι $μέλου ἵν' ὑγι(αίνης). ἔρρ<math>\llbracket ο \rrbracket$ `ω'ςο. (ἔτους) κη Καίςαρος Φαῶφι... " $A\pi\epsilon\iota\tau\iota$ Back \downarrow
- 2 l. ὑγιαίνειν 16 l. ἀντιφώνηςον 18 υγ^ι 19 ∠

'Aphynchis to Apis greetings and good health. Since Horus my son, having come down from the city, told me that you told him to remind me about the sowing of the land which you have, that you would give me all of it for the year – if, then, you have the leisure, come down and lease it to me, either you or your boy, because I am occupied with the cattle and have no time. Do not fail since others are also urging me, but I prefer you by choice. Make up your mind about this and answer me at once so that I won't miss (the opportunity). And take care of your health. Farewell. Year 28 of Caesar. Phaophi...'

Back 'To Apis.'

2979. APHYNCHIS TO APIS

77

3 καταβάς: κατά in compounds often denotes movement from metropolis to village, see H. C. Youtie, HTR XLI (1948), p. 15 n. 36.

5-6 ξυλαμης: technically ξυλαμή denotes the sowing of grass and forage crops, see Gerstinger,

Aeg. XXXII (1952), p. 366; here presumably of the land so sown.

9 $\eta \tau \epsilon$: though $\eta \tau \epsilon$ in later Greek often means simply 'or', see LSJ s.v., I cannot find elsewhere the combination $\eta \tau \epsilon$... η . Perhaps the writer intended the classical and phonetically equivalent sequence $\epsilon i \tau \epsilon$... η , see Denniston, Greek Particles, p. 507.

14 αίρετίζομαι: the only other occurrence of this word in the papyri is in UPZ 109 4, where the

active is found.

17 ἐκπέςω: perhaps something like τοῦ καιροῦ is to be supplied, cf. P. Tebt. 50 27-8 ἐκπείπτομεν...τοῦ δέοντος καιροῦ.

2980. Letter from Theon to Ammonius

20 3B. 36/G(1-2)a

 8.3×23.3 cm.

Second century

Theon, in a brief but affectionate letter, scolds his friend Ammonius for failing to write.

→ Θέων 'Αμμωνίωι
 τῶι ἀδελφῶι χαίρειν ·
 πολλαὶ ἡμέραι cov ἐπιcτό λια οὐκ ἔλαβον καὶ διὰ
 5 τί ἐρωτῶ ce δηλῶcαί
 μοι · ὅτι μὲν γὰρ αὐτός
 coι ἀνελλιπῶς [coi] 'γράφωι',
 τοῦτο καὶ πέπειcαι · πρὸ
 τῶν ὅλων εὔχομαί ce ὑγιαί νειν cùν τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς
 καὶ γράφειν μοι περὶ ὧν
 βούλει ἡδέως ποιήςον[τ]ι.
 ἔρρωςο ἄδελφε ἥδιςτ(ε).

 $\text{Back} \rightarrow \epsilon i c \ \tau \dot{\alpha} \ \Theta \dot{\epsilon} \omega vo(c) \ A \pi o \lambda \lambda \omega($) τραπεζίτου $A \mu \mu \omega v \dot{\omega} \iota \ \dot{\alpha} \delta \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \phi \hat{\omega} \iota$

7 1. γράφω 13 $ηδις^{τ}$ 14 $θεων^{ο}$ απολλω

'Theon to Ammonius his brother, greetings. For many days now I've not had a letter from you; and I ask you to tell me why. That I myself write to you unfailingly, of this you need no convincing. I pray above all that you are well, and your brothers with you; and that you should write me your wishes, which I'll gladly carry out. Good health, sweetest brother.'

(Address) 'To the house of Theon son of Apollo(), the banker, for Ammonius my brother.'

3 πολλαὶ ἡμέραι: for this sort of parenthetic nominative, see Blass, Debrunner and Funk, Greek Grammar of the NT, §144.

14 The address specifies not only the name of the recipient, but also the house to which the letter should be delivered. This sort of thing happens elsewhere, see P. Mich. 514. 39 n. But we have

found only one parallel to the precise formula (with ϵic $\tau \acute{a}$): an unpublished letter from Dius to Sarapion bears the address ϵic $\tau \grave{a}$ $\Delta \epsilon iov$ $\gamma \nu \mu \nu a c ia \rho \chi()$ $Ca\rho a \pi i\omega(\nu i)$ $\phi \rho o \nu \tau i c \tau(\hat{\eta})$ (P. Oxy. inv. 34 4B. 74/N(2-3)a.

Θέωνο(ς) Απολλω(); this banker is not identifiable in the list of Calderini, Aeg. XVIII, pp. 260-4.

2981. LETTER OF PUBLIUS TO APOLLONIUS

27 3B. 42/H(11-12)c

10 × 30 cm.

Second century

A letter from Publius to Apollonius dealing with the registration of some property and with the travel of a group of men under one Macrinus from the Oxyrhynchite village of Pakerke to Alexandria. As Macrinus has fallen ill, Publius takes charge of the men himself rather than have their journey interrupted till Macrinus's recovery. The evident need for speed suggests a work crew with a deadline to meet.

- Πόπλις 'Απολλωνίω τωι $\dot{a}\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\hat{\omega}\iota$ χαίρειν. γεινώς κειν ςε θέλω ὅτι παραγενάμενος έν τῆ Δίωνος έζήτηςα τοὺς περὶ Μακρεῖνον καὶ οὐχ εθρον αὐτούς. ὕςτερον γενάμενος έν τῆ Χαιρήου εδρον τὸν Μακρεῖνον νοςοῦντα καὶ έτάξατο ὅτι ἐὰν ἀναλάβω ἐμαυτὸν εὐθέως ἐλεύςομαί ςοι εἰς 'Αλεξάνδρειαν μετὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἀπὸ Πακέρκη. έφην δε αὐτῶ ὅτι ἐάν μοι παραδοῖς μοι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φιλανθρωπηθήςη • καλῶς οὖν ποιήσεις, ἄδ[ελ]φε, τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐπίκριςιν ἀπάρτιςον. μὴ ἐπιλάθη τὸ μέρος τοῦ ἐργαςτηρίου. καὶ Ἐπίμαχος ἀπογραψάςτω
- 20 τὸ μέρος τοῦ καμηλῶνος ὃν κατέλειψε αὐτῷ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ Πλουτίων. ἄςπαςαι 'Ωρίωνα καὶ Ταςςευοῦν καὶ 'Αμμώνιον

καὶ 'Ελένην `καὶ 'Απολλώνιον' καὶ τὰ ἀβάςκαντά

25 του παιδία. ἀςπάζεταί τε 'Ιτίδωρος καὶ 'Ωρίωνα καὶ 'Αμμώνιον

καὶ Διογένην. καὶ μέλι μοι περὶ

τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τυνέβαλον

αὐτοῖς τὺν τῷ πατρί μου Ποπλίῳ.

 ϵ ρρῶcθαί cε ϵ ὔ χ (oμaι) Φ α \hat{o} θ ι λ -

ἄ[c]παςαι τὰ ἀβάςκαντά ςου παιδία.

Back \rightarrow 'Απολλωνίωι \times $\pi(aρà)$ Ποπλίου ξυλεμ()

1 l. Πόπλιος 9 There is an ink blot over the hypsilon of ἐμαυτόν 13–14 l. παραδῷς 19 l. ἀπογραψάςθω 27 l. μέλει 31 ευ^χ 33 π, ξυλε^μ

'Publius to his brother Apollonius, greeting. I wish to inform you that I went to Dionos and looked for the men in Macrinus's charge but could not find them. Later I went to Chaireu and found Macrinus ill. He promised, "If I recover I shall at once go to Alexandria for you with the men from Pakerke." But I told him, "If you turn the men over to me, you will be rewarded." So please, brother, clear up the matter of the official examination. Don't forget the portion of the workshop. And let Epimachus register the portion of the camel stall which his father Plution left him. Greet Horion, Tasseuous, Ammonius, Helen, Apollonius, and your children (may the evil eye not touch them). Isidorus sends greeting to you and to Horion, Ammonius, and Diogenes. I am looking after the men; I met them with my father Publius. Greet your children (may the evil eye not touch them). I pray for your health. Phaophi 30.'

(Back) 'To Apollonius, from Publius the...'

4 $\tau \hat{\eta}$ $\Delta l\omega vos$: unknown. Apparently, like Chaireu below, a place on the way from Pakerke to Alexandria.

7 Χαιρήου: this important town near Alexandria is usually spelled Χαιρέου. See P. Cair. Isid. 61, 18 note.

32 Phaophi 30 is 27 October.

33 ξυλεμ(): the epsilon is certain. ξυλεμ(πόρου) would preserve the text spelling, but the word is not attested, though it would be regular in form. Otherwise only ξυλαμ(ητοῦ) and ξυλομ(έτρου) suggest themselves; of these the latter is more probable, as Publius evidently holds some authority (for the irrigation official ξυλομέτρης see P. Lond. v 1648, introd.).

2982. Letter of Theon to Theon

26 3B. 53/M(1-2)a

 9×34 cm.

Second/third century

This letter contains a short group of instructions about agricultural matters from a steward named Theon to another Theon. The letter ends with a series of farewells and a type of salutation which is most frequently found in letters of the second and third centuries.

[Θ]έων Θέωνι τῶι φιλτάτωι χαίρειν. γεινώςκειν ςε θέλω ὅτι

2982. THEON TO THEON

81

τῆ τὰ γεγόναμεν εἰς
5 'Ερμοῦ πόλιν καὶ τὸ προςκύνημά c[ο]υ ποιῶ παρ' ο[ἷς
ἐπιξενοῦμαι θεοῦ[ς.
ἔπεμψά coι διὰ τοῦ .[.....
τικοῦ βάδους κενοὺ[ς..

ο καὶ τὸ ἡμικάδιον Ἐπιμάχου. περὶ τῶν παρὰ cοὶ ἔργων μὴ ἀμέλει. πει[ρ]άcομαι δὲ κἀγὼ τάχιον ἐλθεῖν πρὸc ὑμᾶc. τὰ οἰνάρια κεινείcθω.

20 ζεταί ςε Εὐδαιμονὶς καὶ Γάις καὶ 'Αμμῶνις καὶ 'Ηρωδίαινα καὶ Διογένης. μέμφεταί ςε Διογένης περὶ τῆς κυρώςεως τῶν εἴκοςι ἀρουρῶν. ἀςπάζου

25 'Ομόνοιαν καὶ Κύριλλαν καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφούς cov.

ἐρρῶcθαί ce εὔχομαιεἰς μακροὺς αἰῶνας.

Back \rightarrow Θέωνι \times $\pi(\alpha\rho\grave{\alpha})$ Θέωνος ἐπιτρό(που)

9 l. βάτους 13-14 ϋμας 16 ϋδατων 18 l. δίδου 20 γαϊς, l. Γάιος 21 l. 'Αμμώνιος 29 π', επιτρο¹

'Theon to his dearest Theon, greetings. I want you to know that on the 11th we arrived at Hermopolis, and that I make obeisance on your behalf to the gods who are in the place that I am visiting. By agency of...I have sent to you...empty batoi jars and the half-kados jar of Epimachus. Don't be negligent about the work in your charge. I shall try to come quickly to you. Have the wine moved. Make frequent visits to the field because of the water situation. As regards the things which Homonoea needs, give them to her and look after her as if I were present myself. Eudaemonis sends you her regards as do Gaius, Ammonius, Herodiaena and Diogenes. Diogenes reproaches you with regard to the ratification of the twenty arouras. Give my regards to Homonoea, Cyrilla and your brothers. I pray that you be in good health for many years.'

(Back) 'To Theon from Theon the steward.'

9 βάδους = βάτους. The term can be used to signify either a specific liquid measure or a container that holds this quantity, see P. Bilabel 43. 10. Although the line breaks off after $\kappa \epsilon \nu o \psi [\epsilon, there is space for an indication of the number of jars.$

14 κεινείεθω probably refers to some step in the preparation of wine. The term is used but not explained in **1631** 17. Schnebel, *Landwirtschaft*, p. 289, refers κινεῖν to the process of transferring the wine to new vats; cf. *Geoponica* 7, 4, 2 etc. (**1631** 17 n.). *Geoponica* 7, 7 suggests that κινεῖν also refers to the unsettling effect on wine of the south wind, cf. Billiard, *La vigne dans l'antiquité*, p. 286.

18 δίδι. Read δίδου; cf. 1185 where $\delta\epsilon$ ίδι (12) corresponds to $\delta\epsilon$ ίδου (9) in the earlier version of the same maxim, and P. Abinn. 7. 18, where ϵ δίδι = ϵ δίδου.

23 κύρωτι is found most often in purchases of state property at public auctions, e.g. 513 4, 1633 20. It is, however, also found in private transactions, e.g. P. Tebt. 816.

28 εἰς μακροὺς αἰῶνας: cf. P. Mich. VIII 481. 36 (εἰς αἰῶνα) and P. Fay. 117. 27 (εἰς τὸν ἀεὶ χρόνον) which both date from the early second century. Exler, *Greek Epistolography*, p. 76, contains a fuller list of such salutations, all of which date from the second and third centuries.

2983. LETTER OF HARPALUS TO HERAS

20 3B. 34/H(7-8)a

 9.7×26.5 cm.

Second/third century

Harpalus writes to Heras about various financial business. The same correspondents appear in 2984; and there as here Harpalus insists on a safe messenger (2984, 12, 2983, 13).

The two letters were found and inventoried together; so too was 2975, which may also be relevant. That document acknowledges the return of a deposit of money; the depositor came from the Little Oasis, the money had been deposited in the Oasis of Siwa, repayment is made through an Oxyrhynchite friend named Heraclides; a copy of the receipt is sent off to the debtor in Siwa. 2983 equally deals with transfers of funds between Oxyrhynchus and the Great and Little Oases, and with the transmission of financial documents; a Heraclides is involved, and makes payments in the Oxyrhynchite nome. It may be then that the three documents, all in different hands, come from a single circle. 2975 is dated A.D. 198; 2983 (and 2984) could well belong to the same period, to judge from the hands.

→ "Αρπαλος 'Ηρᾶτι τῶι ἀδελφῷ
χαίρειν.
ἔγραψα.[.]. διὰ 'Ηρακλείδ[ου]....[
τα τῆς [ο]ἰκονομίας ςου · ςυνέδηςα
 ἐπιστολήν μου καὶ ἄλλην τοῦ ἐνθάδε νομικοῦ πρὸς τὸν παρὰ ςοὶ
νομικόν. ἐκομιςάμην παρὰ 'Αμμων[ίο]υ τὰ πεμφθέντα [μοι. ἔπ]εμψα δέ ςοι δι' αὐτοῦ κνίδιν γάρου χρηςτοῦ,
 λαβὼν παρ' ἐμοῦ εἰς λόγον ναύλου

2983. HARPALUS TO HERAS

83

καὶ φορέτρου (δραχμάς) ς. τὸ ἐπιςτόλιον τὸ της επιθήκης το διαπεμφθέν τοι απ' 'Αλεξανδρείας διὰ ἀςφαλοῦς μοι πέμψον. έκομ[ι] κάμην παρὰ Ἡρακλείδου κπάτιον οἴνου. καὶ μὴ βαροῦ · οὖτινος γὰρ έὰν χρείαν εχῶ, γράψω εοι. ἐγράφη μοι ἀπὸ 'Θά[ς]εως ὑπὸ Λεωνίδου ὡς τοῦ φίλου μεταβαλόντος αὐτῶ τὴν τιμὴν τῶν δερμάτων. εξέταςον [πα]ρὰ ςοὶ πόςον αὐτῷ μετεβάλετο είς τὸν λόγον μου καὶ ἐρε[ῖς Πατρ. [.]. τι ὅτι Ἡρακλείδης [οὐ]δέν μ[οι οφείλι ἀπὸ λόγου τῆς μεγάλης 'Θάςεως καὶ οὐκ ἐχρῆν τὸν κάμηλον καταςχεῖν. έγω γαρ μειμούμενος έματον μέχρι τούτου οὐδὲν ἔπραξα, καὶ μέχρι τούτου ήτω, τὰς γὰρ (δραγμὰς) 'Α, ἃς μετεβάλετο ὁ 'Ηρακλείδης τοῖς αύτοῦ ἐν τῆ μεγάλη 'Οάςι, ταύτας έςχεν έν τῷ 'Οξυρυγχείτη

' Οάςι, ταύτας ἔςχεν ἐν τῷ ' Οξυρυγχείτη κἀμοὶ μετεβάλετο ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ' Οξυ30 ρυγχείτη ὀφειλομένας μοι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ.
εἰκῆ οὖν κατεῖχον τὸν κάμηλον.
πάντα μεταδώςεις αὐτῷ. περὶ ὧν β[ούλει, ἀνόκνως μοι γράφε.

35 (m. 2) $\epsilon \rho \rho \hat{\omega} c \theta [ai c \epsilon \epsilon v \chi o \mu [ai c \epsilon \epsilon]]$

Back \rightarrow 'Ηρᾶτι $\pi(\alpha\rho\grave{\alpha})$ 'Αρπά \times λου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ.

10 l. λαβόντος 24 l. ἐμαυτόν

'Harpalus to Heras his brother, greetings. I wrote [to you] by Heraclides...the (details?) of your contract. I have tied up with (the letter) a letter of mine and another from the notary here to the notary who is with you. I've received from Ammonius the things which were sent to me. I've sent you by him a Cnidian jar of good fish-paste, and he's had from me 6 dr. for river and land freightage. Send me by safe messenger the letter of credit which was sent on to you from Alexandria. I've received a spathion of wine from Heraclides. Don't worry: whatever I need, I'll write to you. A letter came from the Oasis, from Leonidas, that his (your?) friend had paid him the price of the skins. Enquire at your end how much he paid him to my account. You will tell x... that Heraclides owes me nothing from the Great Oasis account, and there was no need to hold the camel (I in my usual fashion have done nothing so far, and so far so be it). In fact the 1,000 dr. which Heraclides paid to his associates in the Great Oasis, he had these in the Oxyrhynchite and paid them to me in the said Oxyrhynchite, as they were owing to me from him. So there was no point in their holding the

camel. You'll tell him everything. Don't hesitate to write to me about anything you want. (2nd hand) I pray for your health.'

(Address) 'To Heras from Harpalus his brother.'

3 εγραψα.[.].: e.g. ἔγραψά $\mathfrak{c}[\mathfrak{o}]_{\mathfrak{l}}$. The sloping back of \mathfrak{a} is clear (not ἔγραψε).

]....[: probably] κ ; then perhaps loop of α ; then a hooked foot as of γ , ι , ρ (but not τ); then what might be the loop of α , followed by a trace of its extended tail (if so, the last letter of the line; if not, space for c. 2 more in the final lacuna). There might be one letter lost in the lacuna before $|\kappa|$.

12 ἐπιθήκης: cf. BGU 1064. 11; PSI 741. 5; **1578**. 35 etc.

17 'Οάσεως: probably the Little Oasis, as distinguished from ή μεγάλη (lines 22, 27).

18 μεταβαλόντος: but μετεβάλετο 19–20 below. For this use of the active cf. P. Lugd. Bat. I 14. 22, XIII 5. II, SB 7244. 7. The verb might refer either to a credit transfer or to a cash transaction; I have therefore translated it by the neutral word 'pay'.

21 Πατρ.[.].τι: perhaps $Πατρο[ν] \hat{q}τι$ (1. Πατρω-).

2984. LETTER FROM HARPALUS TO HERAS

20 3 B. 34/H(3-4)b

7.1 × 14.2 cm.

Second/third century

A second letter from Harpalus to Heras (cf. 2983), written along the fibres in a strong, upright hand. The back is blank.

→ "Αρπαλος Ἡρᾶτι τῶι ἀδελφῷ χαίρειν

> άc]πάζ[ο]μαί cε καὶ τοὺς ςοὺς πά[ντα]ς καὶ τὸ προςκύνημ[ά c]ου ποιῶ καθ' [έ-

κάςτην [ή]μέραν παρὰ τῶ[ι κυρίῳ Cα[ρά]πιδι. cυνεχῶς μοι γρά[φ]ε διὰ τῶν ἐρχο-

μένων πρός έμε περί

το ὧν ἐὰν χ[ρ]είαν ἔχη[ε]`c' τ[ο]`ω΄ν ἐνθάδε. μνήςθητι πέμψαι μοι δι' ἀςφαλοῦς τὴν ἐπιςτολὴν Εὐαγγέλου.

ἐρρῷςθαί cε

 $\epsilon [\H{v}\chi o]\mu a [\iota.$

15

'Harpalus to Heras his brother, greetings. I salute you and all yours and I do obeisance for your sake each day before the lord Sarapis. Write to me continually through those who come my way, about whatever here you may have need of. Remember to send me Evangelus' letter by a safe man. I pray for your health.'

2985. LETTER OF THEON TO CHAEREMON

31 4B. 10/F(1-2)a

 15×13 cm.

Second/third century

Letter dealing with agricultural matters, in particular with the obtaining of fodder. A reference to the rising of the Nile in ll. 8–9 indicates a date near the start of the inundation in the middle of July.

The text is written on the back of a sheet cut from a document which mentions the joint reign of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus and has four lines of shorthand in the lower margin. No address is given on the back.

A flaw in the papyrus has caused the writer to leave an unusually wide gap after the first two or three letters on the left from 1. 4 on.

Cf. the following letter 2986 from Chaeremon to Theon.

↓ Π(αρὰ) Θέωνος χαῖρε Χαιρήμων.
ἐὰν μάθης ὅτι χρείαν ἔχεις χορ[τοπ]ατήματος
εἰς τὴν Θῶλθιν μ[ε]τένεγκον τὸ τοῦ Ἑκυςίου ἐκεῖ·
ἀλλὰ πολὺ ἄχυρον παραμιγήτω ἵνα μὴ

- 5 ταχέως ἀναλωθῆ · ὅταν γὰρ τὰ τοῦ πωμαρίου οἰνάρια πραθῆ, τότε δύναςαι χορτοπάτημα ἐκεῖ ἀγοράςαι · τάχα γὰρ εὔωνον ἔςται τοῦ ὕδατος προςβαίνοντος, μὴ ἀμελήςης τῆς μεταφορᾶς
- νοντος, μὴ ἀμελήςης τῆς μεταφορᾶς
 τοῦ ἀχύρου τῆς Θώλθεως, ἄρτι δὲ
 μιςθὸν μὴ δίδου κτῆςι χάριν κόπρου
 ἄχρι τῆς ἀναβάςεως, ἵνα μὴ μιςθὸν
 διδῷς, (m, 2) ἔρρωςςο, ἀνάπεμψον εἰς διαταγὴν οἴνου κερά(μια) ς ἐκ τοῦ πωμαρίου διὰ τῆς ὄνου
- 15 Κοπρέως, άλλὰ ἤδη, καὶ ένὸς τῶν υίῶν αὐτοῦ.

4 ϊνα 8 ϋδατος 12 ϊνα 13 l. ἔρρωcο 14 κερᾶ 15 υϊων

'From Theon greeting, Chaeremon. If you find that you need threshed straw in Tholthis, transfer Hekysius's there. But have a great deal of chaff mixed in so that it does not get used up quickly; for when the wine from the orchard is sold, then you can buy threshed straw there. For perhaps it will be cheap, as the flood is approaching. Don't neglect the transport of the chaff in Tholthis. And do not pay hire just now for beasts on account of the manure; not till the inundation. See that you don't pay it. (2nd hand) Farewell. Send up six ceramia of wine from the orchard for distribution, by Copreus's she-ass, do it now, and one of his sons.'

2 χορ[τοπ]ατήματος: addendum lexicis. Cf. ll. 6-7; 2986, 7 and 8-9^t. Probably to be identified with the χορτοπάτητον of 1734, 15 and PSI VII 808, 14; Schnebel, Landwirtschaft, p. 218, suggests that χορτοπάτητον is 'Grassamen, der durch Dreschen gewonnen ist'; LSJ translates 'threshed straw'. The latter, meaning fodder left after seed has been trodden out of the χόρτος, is easier linguistically.

3 ἐκεῖ: alternatively the space might just allow ἐκεῖ[cε.

4 πολύ ἄχυρον παραμιγήτω. So in 1734 cattle eat χορτοπάτητον μικτὸν ἀχύρω. Cf. χορτάχυρον.

8 εὔωνον. For high and low prices of χορτοπάτημα cf. 2986, 5.

11 κτη̂cι. The construction would be smoother if Kτη̂cι as a proper name could be read ('do not give Ctesis his wages'), but no such name is found elsewhere.

13-14 διαταγήν: cf. 2153, 7 translation and note.

14–15 διὰ τῆς ὄνου...καὶ ἐνός: the postscript is ambiguous, and other translations are possible. There is no palaeographic indication that καὶ ἐνὸς τῶν νίῶν αὐτοῦ was added as an afterthought.

2986. LETTER OF CHARREMON TO THEON

31 4B. 10/F(1-2)b

13×15 cm.

Second/third century

Letter dealing with agricultural matters similar to those of the preceding text, where the same correspondents are involved. Unlike the well-written **2985**, this letter exhibits many wrong spellings, in particular frequent substitution of delta for rho.

Written on the back of a sheet cut from a village land survey.

Π(αρὰ) Χαιρήμονος χαίροις κύδιέ μ[ου]
 Θέων. μάθε ὅτι ἐξξεζήτηςα
 ὅλην τὴν Cεντὼ καὶ οὐ εὖδον
 ⟨εὖδον⟩ παδά τινος ἐν τῆ Cεντὼ

5 μοψια δ (δραχμῶν) κδ, καὶ ἦρκα μούια β (δραχμῶν) κ τ[α]ῖς βουςεὶ τῆς Cεντώ· οὐδὲ γὰρ χορτοπάτημα ἔχουςι οὐδὲ ἄχυρο(ν) ἐν τῆ Cεντώ, ο⟨ύ⟩δὲ ἐν τῆ Θώλθει χορτοπάτημα ἔνει. ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ 'Ωρειγέ-

10 νους ἐξξῆλθεν καὶ ἐμεμψάμην αὐτὸν ὅτι ὀργίζεται εἰς οἱμᾶς ὁ εὐςχήμων. προετρεψάμην οὖν αὐτοὺς δῶνε ἡμεῖν μούια τε ἐκ (δραχμῶν) ιζ (ὀβολοῦ). πέμψον μοι οὖν

15 εἰς τὰ ἀναλώματα κερμάτιονκαὶ κρειθὴν εἰς τὴν καταςποδάν.ἐρρῶςθαί ςε εὕχομε, κύδιε [.].[]

1 π΄, l. κύριε 2 l. ἐξεζήτητα 3 l. οὐχ εὖρον 4 l. εὖρον παρά 5 μουΐα (bis) 6 l. βουτί 7 αχυρō 9 υἴος 10 l. ἐξῆλθεν 11 l. ὑμᾶς 13 l. δοῦναι, μουΐα 16 l. καταςποράν 17 l. εὕχομαι, κύριε

'From Chaeremon greeting, my lord Theon. Be informed that I searched all Sento and failed to find anyone from whom I could get 4 mouia for 24 dr. I took 2 mouia for 20 dr., for the cattle in

¹ See also 2861, 11n.

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Sento; for they do not have threshed straw or chaff in Sento, and there is no threshed straw in Tholthis. Horigenes's son came out, and I blamed him for the gentleman's being angry with you; so I urged them to give us 15 mouia at 17 dr. 1 ob. So send me the money for the expenditure, plus barley for the sowing. I pray for your health, my lord...'

- 5 μούια: see Reekman, Account of Hay, p. 30 and n. 2.
- 6 $\tau[a]$ îc: or $\tau[o]$ îc.

86

12 εὐcχήμων: P. Petaus 85, introd.

IX. MINOR DOCUMENTS

2987. 34 4B. 78/D(1-3)a. 18.5×9.3 cm. c. A.D. 78/9. The correct nomen of the prefect C. Acternius Fronto has recently been established by **2756**; further confirmation is now provided by this fragment from the top of a petition to him. The only other point of interest in this document is the hand, which is large, upright and rounded. In its formality it has affinities to bookhands such as PSI 1280. But the formation of omega in two looped movements, and alpha in one or two movements, is more characteristic of documentary hands. The tall rho with tiny loop and delta with upper projecting stroke are also noteworthy.

¹ Γαίωι Αἰτερνίωι Φρόντωνι ² ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου ³ παρὰ Διονυςοδώρου Διογένους τῶν ⁴ ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως τοῦ 'Οξυρυγ- ⁵ [χείτο]ψ. πρὸς βραχὺν χρόνον ἐν 'Αλε- ⁶ [ξανδρεία .].[.]..[±5 γ]ενόμενος ⁷ [c. 18]..επι (fillerstroke at end of line). Text broken off below this. Back, \rightarrow Διογένει γραμ[ματεῖ?

2988. 15 2B. 43/F(g). 8×14 cm. Second century? A fragment from a contract of apprenticeship to a shorthand-writer, closely parallel to 724 (discussed by Wessely, *Arch. für Sten.* LVI (1905) 36, cf. W. *Chr.* 140). 20 lines, broken above and below; the back is blank.

9 ff. γράφοντος κτλ.: i.e., when the apprentice can take down and read shorthand from any kind of text in ordinary language. πεζοῦ λόγου would not in theory exclude plain-style verse (cf. λέξις πεζή in this sense in Plutarch, Quaest. Conviv. 711F cited in the testimonia to Menander, no. 42 ed. Körte (Bibl. Teubn. 11, p. 9)), but it is the classical prose authors, particularly the orators, who are mortant to the training system, as is clear from the shorthand Commentary, see Milne's ed., Greek Shorthand Manuals, e.g. nos. 502, 520, 639, 754 and 767. More practical aspects are indicated by no. 626, and κομιεάμενός cou τὴν ἐπιστολήν in Hunt, Rec. Champollion (1922), p. 716.

In 724 the order is $\epsilon \kappa \pi a \nu \tau \delta c \lambda \delta \gamma o \nu \pi \epsilon \zeta o \delta$, which caused the first editors of that text to mistranslate the phrase as 'fluently in every respect' instead of e.g. 'from any text in a plain style'.

2989. 26 3B. 51/G(2-3)c. (i) 15×10.5 cm. (ii) 11.5×10.3 cm. Third century. This (registration of, or other declaration concerning a?) sale of land occupies the recto of 2954.

It is broken, as there explained, between lines 15 and 16. The extent of the loss, if there is one, is uncertain. The supplements at the ends of lines are not always certain and are given exempli gratia.

- → Παρὰ Αὐρηλίᾳ[c 'Ελέν]ηc ..[
 πόλεως χ[ωρὶς κ]υρίου χρημ[ατιζούςης κατὰ τὰ 'Ρωμαίων ἔθη τέκνων]
 δ[ι]κᾳίψ{ν} .[..].. παρα....[...]..[
 ..[...].ε..[...]..ε[c. 12]...[?cυγ-]
- 5 χωρεῖ ὁ Αὐρήλιος Δίδυμο[c ἐπαρακεχωρηκέ]γαι τ[ὰς πρότερον ὑπαρ-]
 χού[c]ας αὐτῷ καὶ προςυν[.].[c. 11]τη..[c. 10 κατὰ]
 πρᾶςιν (πραςειν pap.) γεγονυεῖαν τῷ πρ[οδιελθόντι x (ἔτει)?] μηνὶ Π[ἀρούρας (τέςςαρας) (ἤμιςυ)]

τῆς πρὸς ἀπηλιώτην το(παρχίας) τοῦ [' $O\xi$]ψρυ[γχε]ίτου νομ[οῦ καὶ ἀπέςχηκεν]

- ό Αὐρήλιος Δίδυμος παρὰ τῆς $A[\mathring{v}]$ ρη $[\mathring{\lambda}\mathring{l}]$ ας Έλένης $[\mathring{\tau}\mathring{\eta}v$ τιμ $\mathring{\eta}v$ κατ \mathring{l} διόγρα- ?]
- 10 φον πα[ρ]αχωρήςει (1. -ςιν?) ἐκ πλήρους. κρατεῖν οὖν καὶ
 [κυριεύειν τὴν μὲν]
 Αὐρηλίαν Ἑλένην ςὺν ἐκγόνοις καὶ τοῖς παρ' αὐ[τῆς μεταλημψομέ-]
 νοις τῶν αὐτῶν ἀρουρῶν τεςςάρων ἡμίςους .[
 διοικεῖν καὶ οἰκονομεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν καθ' ὃν ἐ[ὰν αἰρῆται τρόπον,]
 τὸν δὲ Αὐρήλιον Δίδυμον μ[ηδὲ]ν ἐγ[καλεῖν περὶ τούτων μηδ' ἄλλον]
 15 ὑπὲρ (ϋ- pap.) αὐτοῦ μηδ[έν]α κατὰ μηδένα τρόπ[ον

(Papyrus broken)

τ[
[..]..ης.[
τη....[c. 12].[
υδροφυλ[ακίας (υ- pap.) ..]...ν[.].[
ο δημοςίω[ν c. 6]....[.]...[
ἔως αὐτοῦ [τοῦ ἐνεςτῶ]τος ἔτους [διὰ τὸ τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰςιόντος]
ἔτους τούτ[ων] πρ[ό]ςφορα εἶν[αι τῆς Αὐρηλίας Ἑλένης c. 4]
γραφος παρ[α]χωρήςεις (1. -ςις?) περι[c. 23]
η διαφθαρῆναι μὴ προςδεομ[εν- c. 18]
νης τῆ αὐτῆ διὰ δημοςίου [c. 15 καὶ τὸν κα-]

θ' δνδηποτοῦν τρόπον ἐπε[λευςόμενον ἢ ἐμποιηςόμενον]

τούτων χάριν ἀποςτής ει αὐτὸ [ς παραχρημα τοῖς ἰδίοις δαπα-]

νήματι καθάπερ ἐκ δίκητ. π[ερὶ δὲ τοῦ ταῦτα ὀρθῶτ κα-]
λῶτ πεπρᾶχθαι ἐπηρώτητς[εν ἡ ἀνουμένη, ὡμολόγητεν]
ὁ ἀποδόμεν[ο]τ. (vac.)

π of παρά is written very large and projects into the left margin.

3 δικαίων: the apparent nu is ligatured to the omega, and does not seem intended to begin the next word: presumably, if so, it is a writer's error.

6 Perhaps προσυν[κ]ε[χωρημένας] τη Αψ[ρηλία Ελένη?

19-20 I have not managed to identify the traces later in these lines with possible supplements; however, for the general tenor of the formula at this point cf. e.g. 1700.

23 Cf. lines 9-10? Read [iδιό]γραφος 22/23? 29-30 Cf. 1209. 29-30, and PSI 182. 30-2.

2990. 7 1B. 7/C(a). 7.5 × 10 cm. Third century. A scrap preserving two declarations of witnesses from the foot of a certificate of sacrifice. The back is blank. For *libelli* from Oxyrhynchus cf. 658 and 1464; for a general discussion see Knipfing, *HTR* XVI (1923), pp. 345–90. The document is doubtless to be assigned to A.D. 250 despite the loss of the dating clause.

 \rightarrow 1 [A]ὖρ(ήλιος) 'Ηρακλ[ε]!δη[ς] 2 εἶδον ὑμᾶς θύοντας 3 καὶ γευομένους. 4 (m. 2) Μ(άρκος) Αὐ(ρήλιος) (μ΄ αυ΄ pap.) Cεςονγῶςις 5 καὶ ὡς χρηματίζω εἶδον 6 ὑμᾶς θύοντας καὶ $\{\gamma\epsilon-\}$ 7 γευςαμένους 8 τῶν ἱερείων (ϊερείων pap.).

1-3 These lines are very cursive, faint and abraded but the reading is not really in doubt. 6-7 Or γεγευς (a)μένους.

2991. Account. 32 4 B. 3/M(1-2)a. 11×8 cm. Third century. A short but complete note of doubtful purpose: four names each followed by a quantity of grain. The back is blank.

→ Ταῦρις Ψόιτος διὰ 'Αλ[ε]ξάνδρου (ἀρτ.) ιγ
 Ταῦρις Φαουῆτος (ἀρτ.) κ (ἥμιςυ)
 Ψινταῦρις Παὸρ ς (ἥμ.?) (ἀρτ.) γ (ἥμ.)
 Ψινταῦρις Μώρου (ἀρτ.) β

3 55 Α. ψινταϋρις

'Tayris daughter of Psois through Alexander, 13 art. Tayris daughter of Phaues, $20\frac{1}{2}$ art. Psintayris son of Paor $(6\frac{1}{2})$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ art. Psintayris son of Morus, 2 art.'

3 If ss^l stands for $6\frac{1}{2}$, then it is followed by $(\mathring{a}\rho\tau.)$ γ $(\mathring{\eta}\mu.)s^l$, and there is no indication that either figure was meant to correct the other. Psintayris might have paid or been paid $6\frac{1}{2}$ art., of which only $3\frac{1}{2}$ were applied to the purpose of this account. But ss^l might stand for $\mathring{\epsilon}\kappa\tau ov$ $\check{\epsilon}\tau ovc$, a payment for a past sixth year.

2992. Order to credit an account. 19 2 B. 75/A(a). 15×6 cm. Third century. The back is blank.

 \downarrow 1 A[i]ρήλ(ιος) Πτολεμαΐος Aὐρηλ(ίω) 'Aγαθίνω χαίρειν. 2 ἀνάλαβε 'Hρᾶτι "ωρου $\tau[o]$ \hat{v} (κ) αὶ Δ ιδύμου αἱ (1. τὰς) διὰ Πτολε- 3 μαίου καὶ Δ ιονυςίου ἐν $[\gamma]$ ψητοῦ ἀρτάβας 4 [τρι]άκοντα μίαν. (ἔτους) ." Tῦβι κα $^{-}$

'Aurelius Ptolemaeus to Aurelius Agathinus, greeting. Credit to Heras son of Horus alias Didymus the thirty-one artabas which are being handled by Ptolemaeus and Dionysius guarantor. Year..., Tybi 21.'

4 Tybi 21 is 16 January.

2993. Undertaking to tend a persea tree. 3 I B 85/D(9)b. 10×13·5 cm. 3 March A.D. 323 (?). Lower half of a contract similar to 2969 and signed by the same persons using the same signatories. 2993 and 2969 are almost certainly fragments from duplicates (ἔcα) of a single agreement, as it is very unlikely that these individuals undertook to tend more than one tree and had a separate contract drawn up for each tree in their care. The tentative date of A.D. 323 is taken from 2969. The body of the contract is written in a different hand from that of 2969. The signatories' hands are of course the same in both texts. Cf. 2767, 2994. The back of 2993 is blank.

→ [π]αντός, ἔτι τς [καὶ τὴν τήρηςιν καὶ]
 [π]αραφυλακὴν [τῆς περιβολῆς τῆς]
 ἀνοικοδομ[ῆς τῆς αὐτῆς περείας]
 [π]οιήςαςθαι εἰς [τὸ μηδεμίαν μέμψιν]

5 [ἐπακ]ολουθήςιṣṛ ἢ [ἔνοχοι εἴημεν]
[τ]ῷ θείῳ ὄρκῳ.
ὑπατείας τῆς αὐτῆς, Φαμενὼθ ζ.

(m. 2) Τιμόθεος ἐπιδεδώκαμε[ν 'Απίωνος ἔ'γ΄ραψα ὑπ(ὲρ) αὐτ(οῦ) γράμ(ματα)

10 μὴ εἰδ(ότος). (m. 3) Εὐπορίων ἐπιδεδώκαμεν. (m. 4) Μῶρος ἐπιδεδώκαμεν. 'Ω[ρίων] ἔγρα(ψα) ὑπ(ὲρ) αὐτ(οῦ) βεβ⟨λ⟩αμμένου τὰς ὄψηςς. (m. 5) οἰκόπεδα Μώρου ἀνα[γνώς]τ[ου]

35 ή περεία ιζ'

'...always, and further, that we shall protect and guard the extent of the protective structure(?) of the same persea tree so that no censure may fall upon us. Otherwise may we suffer the consequences of the imperial oath. The same consulship, Phamenoth 7.

(2nd hand) 'Submitted by me, Timotheus. I, ..., son of Apion (?), have written on his behalf, as he is illiterate. (3rd hand) Submitted by me, Euporion. (4th hand) Submitted by me, Morus.

I, Horion, have written on his behalf, as his eyes have been injured.

(5th hand) 'Building sites belonging to Morus, reader. The persea tree. 17th.'

1-3 Cf. **2969**, 15-17, with notes to lines 16-17. 7 ὑπατείας τῆς αὐτῆς. Probably A.D. 323. Cf. **2969**, 1.

8 Cf. 2969, 18 with note.

13-14 Cf. 2969, 23 f. with notes.

13 $dva[\gamma v\omega c]\tau[ov]$: or $dva[\gamma v\omega c]\tau(ov)$.

2994. Undertaking to tend a persea tree. 3 I B. 85/D(10)a. 4×6.5 cm. Early fourt century. Cf. 2767, 2969, 2993. The back is blank.

 $\rightarrow \ ^{1} \tau] \hat{\varphi} \nu \ \delta \epsilon c \pi [o] \tau \hat{\varphi} [\nu \ \dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu] \ ^{2} \ [\dot{\alpha} \nu i] \kappa \dot{\eta} \tau \omega \nu \ \beta \alpha c i \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\omega} [\nu \ \pi \hat{\alpha} c \alpha \nu] \ ^{3} \ [\dot{\epsilon} \pi i] \mu \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \dot{\epsilon} i \alpha \nu$ $\kappa \alpha i \ \dot{\upsilon} \pi \eta \rho [\epsilon c (\dot{\alpha} \nu)] \ ^{4} \ [\kappa \alpha i \ \tau o] \dot{\upsilon} c \ c \upsilon \nu \dot{\eta} \theta \dot{\epsilon} i c \ \pi o \tau [i c \mu o \dot{\upsilon} c] \ ^{5} \ \dot{\alpha} \delta i \alpha \lambda \dot{\iota} \pi \tau \omega c \ \dot{\epsilon} \pi \dot{\alpha} \nu [\alpha \gamma \kappa \epsilon c]$ $^{6} \ \pi o i \dot{\eta} c \alpha c \theta \alpha i \ \tau \dot{\eta} c \ \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\kappa} \kappa \ \mu [i \zeta o \nu o c] \ ^{7} \ \pi \rho o c \tau \dot{\alpha} \dot{\xi} \dot{\epsilon} \omega c \ \nu \dot{\epsilon} \omega [c \tau \dot{\iota} \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha -] \ ^{8} \ [\tau \dot{\epsilon} \theta \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\iota} c \eta] \dot{c} \ \pi \dot{\epsilon} \rho \dot{c} i \alpha c$ $\pi \rho [\dot{o} c \ \tau o \hat{\iota} c] \ ^{9} \ [\dot{\eta} \mu \dot{\epsilon} \tau \dot{\epsilon} \rho o i c] \ o \ddot{\iota} \kappa o i c \ \dot{\epsilon} \pi \dot{\iota} \ \tau o \hat{\upsilon} \ [\dots] \ ^{10} \ [\dots] \ \pi \rho \dot{o} \dot{c} \ \tau \dot{\phi} \ \zeta \omega o \gamma o \nu [\dot{\epsilon} \hat{\iota} \nu]$ $^{11} \ [\kappa \alpha \dot{\iota} \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\upsilon}] \dot{\theta} \dot{\alpha} \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\iota} \dot{\nu} \dot{\gamma} \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\tau} \dot{\iota} [$

11 εὐ] θ αλε $\hat{\iota}$ ν, ἔτ ι : διὰ παντός (cf. 2767, 18; 2969, 14–15; 2993, 1) cannot be read after εψ] θ αλε $\hat{\iota}$ ν

2995. Tax receipt. 2 1B. 106/D(a). 28×13 cm. Sixth century. Receipt of two solidi from Flavius Dorotheus for $\delta\eta\mu\dot{\delta}\epsilon\iota\alpha$ for the Hermopolite village of Kirka. Dorotheus is perhaps to be identified with the ἔκδικος Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως of the same name known from BGU IV 1094 (A.D. 525). The money is probably a payment of arrears. Sixth-century $\delta\eta\mu\dot{\delta}\epsilon\iota\alpha$ were ordinarily paid in three instalments within the indiction for which they were due (Rouillard, *Administration civile*, p. 93); but the present text deals with a single sum paid for the previous indiction, and this sum is described as $\partial\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda\delta\mu\epsilon\nu\nu\nu$ (l. 2). The back is blank.

 \rightarrow 1 Φλ(αονίω) Δωροθέω τῷ εὐδοκιμωτάτω καὶ ἐλλογιμ(ωτάτω) εχολ(αετικῷ) νίῷ (νῖω, pap.) τοῦ τῆς ἀρίςτης μνήμης 2 Θεοδώρου Φῖβις νομικὸς καὶ τρακτ(εντής) (τρακτή, pap.). δέδωκες (l. δέδωκας) τὸν ὀφειλόμενον ἐξ ἔθους 3 παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν (ϋμων) ἐλλογι(μότητος) χρυςικὸν δημόςιον τῆ Κιρκῷ ὑ(πὲρ) (», pap.) δημοςίων δεκάτης ἰνδ(ικτίονος) (ϊνδ/, pap.), 4 τοῦτ' ἔςτιν χρυςοῦ νομιςμάτια δύο, καὶ πρὸς ἀςφάλειαν αὐτῆς πεποίημαι 5 τὴν ἀποχὴν δλόγραφον χειρὶ ἐμῆ. ἐγράφη Θὼθ η ια (ϊα) ἰνδ(ικτίονος) (ϊνδ/, pap.).

'To Flavius Dorotheus, most glorious and notable advocate, son of Theodorus of excellent memory, Phibis, notary and agent. You have paid the tax in gold which is customarily due from your

⁵ l. ἐπακολουθής είν 8 π in ἐπιδεδώκαμεν corrected from δ 12 υ of βεβλαμμένου corrected from \mathbf{c} , 1. ὄψείς

MINOR DOCUMENTS

notability for Kirka, for the public dues of the tenth indiction; that is, two gold solidi. And for your notability's security I have prepared the receipt written wholly by my own hand. Written on 8 Thoth, 11th indiction.'

- τ εὐδοκιμωτάτ φ : not among the epithets of scholastici listed by A. Claus, O Cχολαστικός (Diss. Köln, 1965), 20 ff.
- 2 τρακτ(ευτής): for the role of tractatores in collecting taxes in the Byzantine period see Rouillard, pp. 93 ff.; A. H. M. Jones, History of the Later Roman Empire, 111, p. 118; P. Lond. v 1753, 3 n.
- - 5 Thoth 8 = 5 September.

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X. TEXTS FIRST PUBLISHED ELSEWHERE

2996. Letter from Anthestianus to Psois, first published by E. Constantinides, $Cd\vec{E}$ XLIV (1969), pp. 101–5. On $\epsilon\eta\mu\epsilon\hat{\iota}o\nu$ (l. 34) see now H. C. Youtie, ZPE VI (1970), pp. 105–16. 26 3B. 49/H(5–6)a. 7.5×29.7 cm. Second century?

 \rightarrow 1 ' $A_{\nu}\theta\epsilon[c]\tau\iota\alpha\nu\delta[c]$ Ψόϊτι 2 κεραμεῖ χαίρειν. 3 καὶ πρώην μὲν πάλιν 4 ἔπεμψα πρός εὲ Capa- 5 πάμμωνα ὅπως ἤδη 6 ποτὲ τὰ προημαρτημέ- 7 να τοι καὶ ἄπαξ καὶ δεύτε- 8 ρον διορθώς 7 καὶ ἀποδο 9 ναί 6 ας ὀφείλεις ὑπέρ 10 τε λοιπης τιμης ἀχύρου 11 καὶ μιςθοῦ κτηνών με- 12 ταφοράς τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀχύρου 13 καὶ όμοίως μεταφορᾶς 14 χο[ὸς] ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος 15 δραχμὰς ἐπτακοςίας, 16 $\kappa[ai]$ $\delta\mu o i\omega[c]$ $\hat{a}c$ $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda a\beta \epsilon c$ 17 $[\pi a\rho']$ $\Omega\rho \epsilon i\omega voc$ $\tau o\hat{v}$ $\kappa \epsilon \rho a$ - 18 $[\mu \epsilon]\omega c$ $co\hat{v}$ $\pi a\rho a$ μενου- ¹⁹ [± 4], ξ, $π[ν]ροῦ ἀρτάβας ²⁰ [<math>\pm 9$] $τ\hat{φ}$ πρφτφ ἔτει ²¹ [± 6]ετα[...] $\epsilon \rho \mu a$ [] 22 [± 4]ν το c[.] $\epsilon \rho a ν \mu$ [.] 23 [± 6] $χ \epsilon c \iota$ [.] $\tau a a \lambda \epsilon$ 24 [± 6] αλλας $\delta \rho \alpha \chi \mu \dot{\alpha}[\epsilon]$ ²⁵ [±5]κοντα καὶ οἴνου [...] ²⁶ [...] ι [... τ]ετράχοον έν, καὶ ο[ὕ]- 27 τως πάλ $[\iota]$ ν έπηρεάςας 28 τω έργω ἀπέςτης καὶ λ [όγον] 29 μèν οὐ κ΄ έςχες τοῦ Caρ[aπά]μ- 30 $μωνος ἀλλ' ἔφης αὐτ[ῷ ὅ]τι <math>^{31}$ τὸ νῦν μοι cυνχώρης[ον] έ- 32 πεὶ $\mathring{a}\pi\mathring{o}$ $\mathring{\xi}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$ c $\mathring{\eta}\grave{\lambda}\theta$ ov $\mu[\epsilon]$ - 33 $\tau\mathring{a}$ $\tau\mathring{\eta}$ c $\pi\acute{i}cc\eta$ c μ ov $\mathring{\nu}$, $\epsilon\mathring{\iota}\grave{\delta}[\mathring{\eta}]$ c 34 $\tau\mathring{o}$ $\epsilon\eta\mu\epsilon\^{i}$ ov. $\epsilon\mathring{\delta}\acute{\epsilon}\mathring{\eta}$ c $\epsilon\nu$ οὖν 35 με ἐρωτῆςαι τὸν φίλον <math>Διο- 36 νύςιον ὥςτε ce ἀπαιτῆ[c]- 37 cai ταῦτα ἃ οφείλεις ἢ δοῦναί 38 ce αὐτῷ ἐν κούφοις. ἔγρα- 39 ψα δὲ καὶ Cαραπάμμωνι ἐλ- 40 $\theta \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$ πάλιν πρὸς $\epsilon [\hat{\epsilon}]$ $\hat{\imath} \nu \alpha$ $\mu \hat{\eta}$ 41 ἀναιδομαχῆς ἀ[γν]ωμο- 42 $\nu \hat{\omega} \nu$ πρὸς τὴν ἀπαίτητιν 43 προφατιζόμενος, ἀλλὰ 44 πάντως εὐγνωμόνητ[ο]ν 45 μὴ καὶ άλ[λ]ως πως πράξω 46 πρὸς ςὲ μεταπεμψάμε[ν]ός 47 ςε διὰ νο[μο] ϕ [ύλ]ακος []

30 αλλ' 33 ϊν 40 ϊνα

'Anthestianus to Psois the potter, greetings.

Just recently I sent Sarapammon to you again so that you would finally straighten your accounts, which you have previously time and again failed to do, and pay back what you owe for the remaining cost of the chaff and for the hire of animals for the transportation of said chaff and likewise of earth, for the present (a sum of) 700 drachmas; likewise the...artabas of wheat which you received [from] Horion the potter...the first year...[3 lines]...another fifty (?) drachmas and of wine...four chous. And so, obstructing the work again, you left and took no account of Sarapammon but told him, "Make an allowance for me now, since I have come from abroad with my pitch. (I write this) so that you may know the proof (that I know all about the affair)." Therefore, I was obliged to ask my friend Dionysius to demand from you what you owe or for you to give it to him in jars. I also wrote to Sarapammon to go again to you so that you will not continue to quarrel insolently, disregarding my demand and making excuses. But comply without fail, lest I take other measures in your case and summon you through the nomophylax (?)...'

2997. Petition about a fire. 29 4 B. 63/A(1-3)a. 8.5×33.5 cm. 12 July A.D. 214. This petition was first published by E. Constantinides in BASP vI (1969), pp. 55-8.

It was submitted by Horion, phrontistes of the estate of Claudia Isidora *alias* Apia, to Aurelius Anubion, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite; it concerns a fire which destroyed parts of an irrigating machine near the village of Toka. The document clearly belongs to the Archive of Claudia Isidora, for which see **2566**, 6 n. and ed. pr. 4n.

 $\rightarrow \quad ^{1} Aὐρηλίω 'Ανουβίωνι ττρατηγῷ 'Οξ(υρυγχείτου) \quad ^{2} π[αρ] ὰ 'Θρίωνος Cερήνου ἀπ' 'Οξυρύγ- \quad ^{3} χων πόλεως φροντιστοῦ \quad ^{4} Κλαυδίας 'Ισιδώρας τῆς καὶ 'Απίας <math>^{5}$ καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει. περὶ Πεεννὼ 6 πλησίον ὄντος Τόκα κώμης 7 νυκτὶ τῆ π[ρ]ο $\{c\}$ διελθούςη βο- 8 ῆς γενομένης πρὸς ἣν εὐθέ- 9 ως ἐκπηδήςας ςὼν τοῖς τῆς Τό- 10 κα δημοςίοις καὶ ἐκεῖςε γενόμε- 11 γοι εὔρομον (1. -μεν) τῆς μηχανῆς 12 [τ]οὺς ἐργάτας ἀπὸ πυρὸς ἀδι- 13 κηθέντας τέλεον καὶ βοηθή- 14 ςαντες κατεςβέςαμεν τὸ 15 πῦρ. ὅθεν ἐπιδίδομι (1. -ωμι) τὸ βι- 16 βλίδιον ἀξιῶν εἶναι αὐτὸ 17 ἐν καταχωριςμῷ μὴ ἄρα 18 τι ὕςτερον ἀναφανῆ. 19 (ἔτους) κβ Αὐτοκράτορος 20 Καίςαρ[ο]ς Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου 21 Cεουήρου 'Αντωνίνου 22 Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου Βρετανικοῦ 23 Μεγίστου Γερμανικοῦ Μεγίστου 24 Εὐςεβοῦς Сεβαςτοῦ, 'Επεὶφ τῆ. 25 (m. 2) 'Θρίων Cερήνου ἐπιδέδωκα.

4 ϊειδωρας 22 1. Βρεταννικοῦ

'To Aurelius Anubion, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite, from Horion, son of Serenus, of the city of Oxyrhynchus, caretaker for Claudia Isidora, also called Apia, and however else she is known. In the area of Peënno which is near the village of Toka, on the night before last when a cry was heard, I rushed immediately towards it with the officials of Toka, and when we arrived there we found the cog-wheels (?) of the machine completely damaged by fire: and going to the rescue, we put out the fire. Therefore, I submit this report, asking to have it placed in the registry, in case something should be discovered in the future.

'In the 22nd year of Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Parthicus Maximus Britannicus Maximus Germanicus Maximus Pius Augustus. Epeiph 18.

(2nd hand) 'I, Horion, son of Serenus, have submitted (this).'

5–6 The first editor punctuated after $\chi\rho\eta\mu\alpha\tau l\zeta\epsilon\iota$, and took $\pi\epsilon\rho$ ì Πε $\epsilon\nu\nu\dot{\omega}$ $\kappa\tau\lambda$. with what follows. Dr J. D. Thomas has since suggested that the stop should come after $\kappa\dot{\omega}\mu\eta c$; $\pi\epsilon\rho$ ì Πε $\epsilon\nu\nu\dot{\omega}$ $\kappa\tau\lambda$. then describes the geographical area for which the phrontistes was responsible; cf. **1578.** 2, **475.** 16.

2998. Sale of a camel. 15 2 B. 40/G(c). $9 \times 11 \cdot 3$ cm. Late third century. This sale was first published by J. F. Callender, BASP VII (1970), pp. 7 f.; the reader is referred to his discussion.

1 Αὐρήλιος Ζωίλος Θέωνος γυμναςίαρχος 2 βουλευτης της λαμπρας καὶ λαμπροτάτης) 'Οξυρυγ- 3 χειτῶν πόλεως καὶ ὡς χρημ(ατίζω) Αὐρη- 4 λίω Κοπρη Παςτόιτος μη(τρὸς) 'Ελένης ά- 5 πὸ της αὐτης πόλεως χαίρειν. 6 πέπρακά ςοι κάμηλόν μου ἄρςενα 7 μελανόχροον, ἔχοντα χαρακτηρα 8 ἐπὶ τοῦ δεξιοῦ μέρους τοῦ τραχήλου 9 τς καὶ εἰς τὸ χελύνιν ζ, τιμης 10 της ςυμπεφωνημένης πρὸ[ς 11 ἀλλήλους ἀργλρίου Cεβαςτοῦ νομί- C12 ςματος ταλάντων δύο, ἄπερ αὐτόθι C13 ἀπέσ

εχον παρὰ cοῦ διὰ χειρὸς ἐκ 14 πλήρους. τὸν δ' αὐτὸν κάμηλον [...] 15 ἐντεῦθεν παρείληφας παρ' ἐμοῦ 16 ἐν τῆ αὐτῆ πόλει, τοῦτον τοιοῦτον 17 ἀναπόρριφον καὶ ἀνεπίλημπτον . . .

1 ζωϊλος 2 f. οξυρυγ' χειτων

'Aurelius Zoilus, son of Theon, gymnasiarch and councillor of the illustrious and most illustrious city of the Oxyrhynchites, and however I am styled, to Aurelius Copres, son of Pastois, mother Helen, of the same city, greetings.

'I have sold you my camel, a black male, with the letters isi on the right side of the neck and z on the jaw, for the price agreed upon between us of two talents of imperial silver coinage, which I received from hand to hand on the spot in full payment. And you have taken over the said camel therewith from me in the said city, this one, just as it is, not repudiable nor subject to seizure...'

9 ζ is perhaps for $Z\omega t\lambda o c$, see P. Basel 2 introd. p. 15. If so, $i\overline{ca}$ may be for a previous owner Isidorus.

INDEXES

An asterisk signifies that the word to which it is attached is not recorded in LSJ or Suppl. Square brackets, sometimes with the further addition of a query mark, indicate that a word is substantially restored. Round brackets indicate that a word is expanded from a short abbreviation or a symbol. Words completely restored, i.e. of which no portion is extant in the text, are not indexed; nor is the article.

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(c) 2949 APOCRYPHAL GOSPEL

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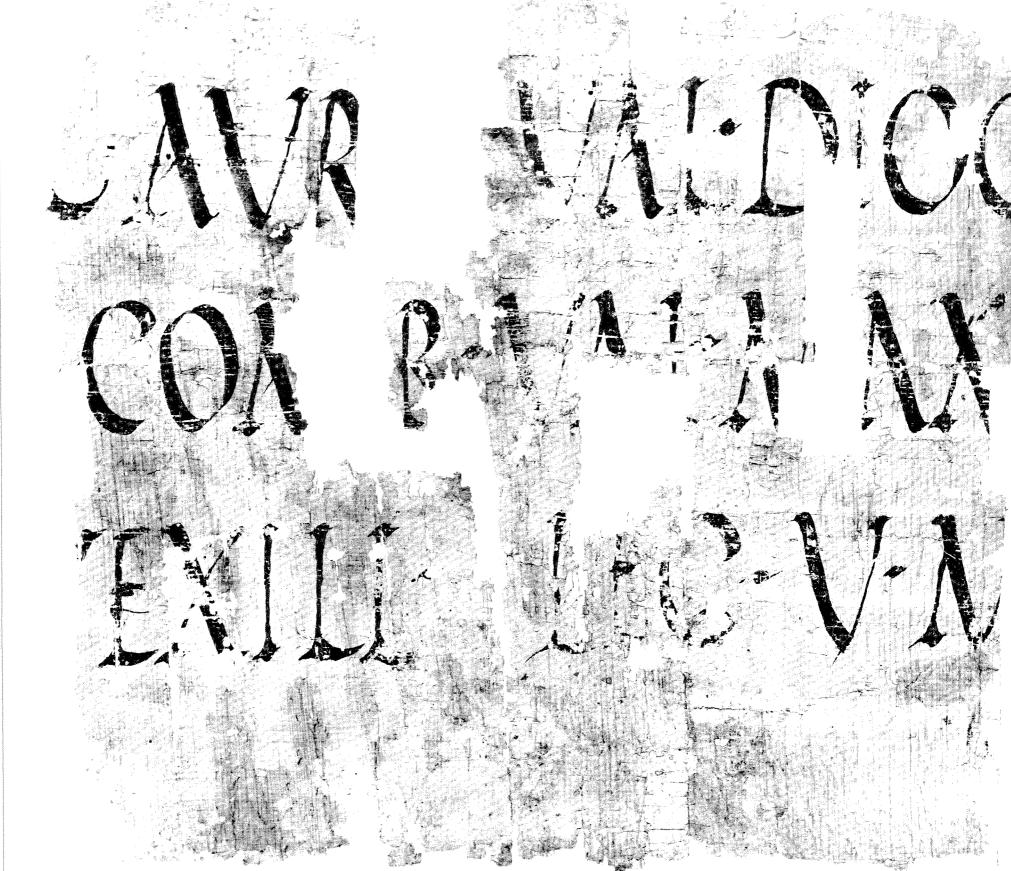
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